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1. General Information

1.1 Humanitarian organisation

UNDP-USA

1.2 Title of the action

Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar (2019-2020 phase)

1.3 Narrative summary of the action

The present action supports technical support and capacity development of Government and humanitarian actors' efforts to manage the seasonal and extreme weather events associated with the cyclone and rainy season in Rohingya camps and Bangladeshi host communities Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh. The action contributes towards six results:

1. Local government capacity to manage disaster and extreme weather events in the district s is strengthened - through additional human resource, testing of contingency plans, and lessons learnt exercises;
2. Government, development, and humanitarian stakeholders have access to improved forecasting information, risk modelling and district risk profile to support planning and decision-making - through capacity development of duty bearers and technical research/modelling;
3. Landslide and flash flood risk is reduced in most-vulnerable communities - through awareness-raising, community-based risk reduction and training of existing volunteer for new hazards;
4. The Rohingya humanitarian response system and actors' disaster risk management and preparedness efforts are informed by localized, gender-sensitive technical advice and coordinated with the Government of Bangladesh - through facilitation of planning and lessons learnt exercises, provision of technical advice, and liaison support with GoB counterparts;
5. Government duty-bearers, key-humanitarian stakeholders and first response agencies are better prepared to manage residual risk- through training on aspects of disaster risk management relevant to their function.

It is expected that the Action will improve capacity of institutional/organizational beneficiaries for disaster response and disaster risk informed planning.

1.3.1 [INT] Narrative summary of the action

1.3.2 [FIN] Narrative summary of the action

The project has been closely engaged with the government and humanitarian actors in Cox's Bazaar district to enhance their preparedness and disaster risk management capacities for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response. The DRM project contributed towards five major areas -

The capacity of local government is strengthened via improved disaster preparedness and contingency planning, supporting additional human resources and lessons learnt opportunities in host communities and within the Rohingya response. The project also supported local government COVID-19 response initiatives and carried out response and recovery initiatives in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities in Cox's Bazar. Disaster response planning and decision making of key stakeholders has been supported by increased access to improved weather forecasting, risk assessments, modelling and seasonal outlook products.

Project also supported the most vulnerable Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities to reduce and manage landslide, flash flood, and cyclone disaster risks through supporting 15 Community Risk Assessment at vulnerable hosting Unions, implementing 71 small-scale flash flood and landslides mitigation schemes in Camp 8E and 8W, and training of 208 CPP volunteers.

Project provided technical advice, assisted information exchange and knowledge management, facilitated preparedness planning and lessons learnt exercises and liaison support with GoB counterparts. The DRM project has assisted ISCG in advancing DRR within the realm of the Rohingya crisis response and facilitated coherent DRR efforts among the stakeholders working within the camps and in the host communities. Government, humanitarian and first responder stakeholders are better prepared to manage residual risks as project trained over 566 professionals on the disaster risk management aspects.

1.4 Area of intervention

#	World area	Country	Region	Location
01	Asia	Bangladesh	Cox's Bazaar district	Extreme weather and disaster vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district

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## 1.4.1. [INT] Update on area of intervention

The project continued implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities in 15 Unions under 5 Upazila of Cox's Bazar District i.e. Ukhia, Teknaf, Pekua, Kutubdia, Moheshkhali.

In addition, since March 2020, the project has been implementing disability inclusive COVID-19 response activities covering 71 Unions, 4 municipalities, 8 Upazila Nirbahi Officer's (UNO) Offices, and Deputy Commissioner's (DC) Office of Cox's Bazar District. These additional activities were implemented with the re-programmed budget as agreed in the 2nd Modification Request.

## 1.4.2. [FIN] Update on area of intervention

The project implemented disaster risk reduction interventions at 15 Unions under 5 Upazila of Cox's Bazar District i.e. Ukhia, Teknaf, Pekua, Kutubdia, Moheshkhali. However, when COVID-19 pandemic hit the whole Cox's Bazar district in March 2020, upon request from local government and prior approval of donors, the project expanded its area of intervention to whole Cox's Bazar district. So, project implemented disability inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery activities covering 71 Upazilas and 4 Municipalities under 8 Upazila in Cox's Bazar District.

## 1.5 Timeframe of the action (at MR stage - including suspension periods)

Start date

01/06/2019

Months (max. 60)

17

Days (max. 31)

Start date for eligibility of expenditure

01/06/2019

## 1.6 HIP / Decision (if known)

ECHO/-XA/BUD/2019/91000

## 2. Humanitarian Organisation in the Area

## 2.1 Presence in the area

UNDP's mandate to conduct operational activities in disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness was laid out by the United Nations General Assembly in 1997 and an additional mandate to ensure inter-agency recovery preparedness was added by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator in 2006. Within the scope of these mandates, UNDP has provided sound leadership in the field of disaster risk reduction and recovery for many years, which includes leadership in assessment, planning, programming, coordination and capacity building. UNDP champions the need to credibly address Early Recovery in humanitarian contexts and chairs the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery.

In Bangladesh, UNDP is a long-standing partner of the Government of Bangladesh in implementing comprehensive disaster management and recovery programming through the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) and successive iterations of disaster recovery facilities. In Bangladesh, UNDP chairs the standing national Early Recovery cluster with Government and co-chairs the Shelter cluster with IFRC. CDMP (2004-2015) supported supported rural and urban disaster risk reduction, professionalization, early warning and multi-hazard disaster response and volunteerism. Prior to the Rohingya refugee influx, UNDP nationally implemented disaster risk management activities in Cox's Bazaar included disaster preparedness planning, flash flood and cyclone risk reduction, community-based landslide risk management, and cyclone Komen (2015), Roanu (2016) and Mora (2017) and flash flood shelter recovery.

In response to the Rohingya refugee influx, UNDP opened a sub-office in Cox's Bazaar in January 2018, and immediately began investing in a Disaster Risk Management programme through deployment of a technical specialist to design and establish the programme, and implementation of emergency employment schemes repairing host community disaster management infrastructure. While establishing the ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response Task Force, the ISCG Head of Sub-Office Group requested UNDP to serve as technical advisor on disaster risk, preparedness and risk reduction to the ISCG and the humanitarian community. UNDP has subsequently been requested by the ISCG to chair the ISCG Natural Hazards and Risk Task Force (currently focusing on hazards). In response to this request, gap analysis and comparative advantage analysis, UNDP's Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar programme (Jan 2018- May 2020) has been designed, staffed and funded from multiple to provide critical capacity and resilience building support to humanitarian actors, government and community.

## 2.2 Synergies with other actions

The UNDP DRM in Cox's Bazaar programme to which the current Action proposal would contribute includes contributions funded from the ECHO 2018 DRR allocation (through an IOM-led consortium action with German Red Cross), and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)s, as well as fully funded staff deployments by SDC and MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency.

The UNDP portion of the ECHO 2018 Action (Mar18-Sep19) enhances capacity of humanitarians and existing national disaster management system and its local duty-bearers as per the Standing Orders on Disaster. The present Action will be overseen by the same Project Manager and is designed to enhance the results under that action and continue technical support services.

The programme personnel structure includes Government Support team of UNDP officers embedded with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) offices and the present Action focuses on capacity development of host community disaster management duty-bearers. The work will draw on previous methods and materials developed by the European Union/DFID/Sweden/Norway/Ausaid-support Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme.

The ISCG secretariat has hosted emergency preparedness staff on short deployments from OCHA, NorCap, RedR, MSB, and WFP. The lower turnover of the UNDP staff compared to ISCG personnel has led to the programme not only supplying technical advisory services but also knowledge management support which enables maximization of the limited mission periods of personnel deployed to ISCG. The close working relationship between the UNDP and the ISCG ensures that the UNDP DRM teams are aware of critical issues and can adjust activities or seek resources to address new gaps accordingly.

A ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force has been established under UNDP chairmanship, and gathers stakeholders from IOM Site Development, UNHCR Shelter, SMEP, IOM-NPM, REACH and Columbia University IRI. The task force adds value to the activities of stakeholders through peer review, technical advice, and generation of briefs on disaster risk and studies.

The government and BDRCS "Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme of Bangladesh" supported by American Red Cross and IFRC is facilitating expansion of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme in Cox's Bazaar including the camps. UNDP is working closely with the CDRRPB project through a) joint technical support to the CwC and SM/SD sectors, b) joint support to ISCG preparedness workshops, c) joint production of the cyclone preparedness lessons learnt report, and d) UNDP advisory support to the American Red Cross on collaboration with UN partners. Joint meetings with RRRC and Dhaka level government officials who are visiting CPP activities allow joint advocacy towards government counterparts of critical preparedness issues and sustainable DRR solutions.

UNDP and REACH are working together on mapping of cyclone shelters, the establishment of Emergency Control Rooms, IM capacity building of DDM field staff, and the ISCG Natural Hazards task force. REACH is planning initiate a KAP survey on disaster. In this collaborative work, REACH brings assessment and information management expertise, while UNDP contributed disaster risk expertise.

UNDP DRM technical analysis draws on the analysis and community feedback by the DFID- and ECHO-supported Common Service for Community Engagement and Accountability (CSCEA) , BBC Media Action, Translators Without Borders, and Internews to inform its analysis and advocacy.

The CSBEA organizations have organized community feedback collection during extreme weather events and provided direct inputs to lessons learnt and advocacy points produced by the UNDP DRM programme in 2018. Collaboration continues in 2019 with CSCEA organisations.

Volunteer training initiatives under the programme will target existing structures such as CPP and SUVs, not create new volunteers.

## 2.3 [FIN] Report on synergies with other actions

The project has collaborated with different government, ISCG, ISCG sectoral groups, UN agencies and humanitarian stakeholders for implementing disaster risk management initiatives and contribute to their actions for creating synergies. For instance, project significantly contributed to local government disaster risk management initiatives by providing technical advisory, carrying capacity building activities, placing necessary DMC plans, supporting additional human resources, etc. The project also supported local government COVID-19 response and recovery initiatives through supporting prevention measures and materials, providing additional human resources, and lessons learning opportunities.

In addition, the Natural Hazard Technical Working Group co-chaired by UNDP served as a key technical forum to advise on hazard and extreme weather/disaster risk to harmonize the information analysis to come up with a common consensus. It brought together the broad spectrum of agency-led technical/scientific initiatives related to hazard assessment and modelling, data management, joint analysis and knowledge sharing, minimize duplication of work in the humanitarian response.

Project also strengthened coordination among the agencies working on DRR in the host communities and institutionalized DRR Stakeholder coordination platform under the leadership of the DC Office.

Project also supported ISCG to incorporate DRR as a crosscutting theme in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019 and 2020, this has been further stepped up in 2020 with disaster risk management being recognized by ISCG as an important thematic area and included as a separate DRM strategy/section under Joint Response Plan 2021. This effort contributes and guides the humanitarian stakeholders in designing and implementing DRM projects in the camps and host communities.

## 3. Needs Assessment and Beneficiaries

### 3.1 Needs and risk analysis

#### 3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment

1. United Nations Development Programme, 2018. "Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response - Capacity assessment of UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC in host communities."
2. OCHA, 2018. "Cyclone Preparedness Review."
3. ACAPS-NPM Analysis Hub. 2018. "Key changes during 2018 monsoon season."
4. United Nations Development Programme, 2018. "Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response - Monsoon Season 2018 Lessons Learnt."
5. Site Management and Site Development Sector, February 2018. "Category 1 incident report 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2019."
6. American Red Cross, International Federation of the Red Cross, and United Nations Development Programme, 2019. "Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response - 2018 Cyclone Preparedness Lessons Learnt."
7. GoB, ISCG and BDRCS. "Stakeholder Workshop report 13/14 March 19"

### 3.1.2 Assessment methodology

The “Capacity assessment of UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC in host communities” was conducted by UNDP. The assessment was conducted through Focus Group Discussions with union disaster management committees, Key Informant Interviews (KII) with members of the upazila and district disaster management committees, and secondary data review. DMC capacities mapped included full membership, regularity of meetings and minute-taking, decision-making, disaster management plan existence, volunteer force, training for members, and actions following recent incidents.

The ACAPS “Key changes during 2018 monsoon season” covers changes recorded in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar district of Bangladesh during the monsoon season. It includes a review of secondary data, as well as the results of a multi-sector prioritization tool developed by the Analysis Hub, called the Basic Needs Gap Index. This index is based on NPM Site Assessment Round 11 data on population and multi-sectoral needs and covers gaps in shelter and NFIs, food, health, sanitation and water supply, and is meant to illustrate the severity of need across camps and blocks in the Rohingya settlements.

The “*Monsoon Season 2018 lessons learnt*” exercise was conducted by the UNDP DRR Technical Advisory Team. Two rounds of KIIs with response stakeholders – one on cyclone in Aug ‘18, one on monsoon in Oct ‘18 - were conducted. The following documents were reviewed: ISCG Emergency Task Force meeting minutes and contingency plans Jan-Oct ‘18, ISCG June monsoon rains lessons learned minutes, the district and Ukhia upazila Disaster Management Plan, the ACAPS-NPM report on key changes during the ‘18 monsoon season, the Internews community Snapshot for the July rains and editions 1-13 of the What matters? Humanitarian Feedback Bulletin.

The “Category 1 Incident Report 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2019” comprises a summary of the systematically collected and reported data on hazardous incidents and affected population in the Rohingya camps from 11<sup>th</sup> May ‘18 till 2<sup>nd</sup> February ‘19. The report is generated based on hazardous incidents reported by the Site Management Support partners in each camp on a daily basis through a standard Kobo-collected survey.

The “*2018 Cyclone Preparedness lessons learnt*” was conducted by the UNDP DRR Technical Advisory Team and RC/RC partners and was published in March 2019. The exercise included rounds of KIIs from Aug and Oct ‘18, as well as recurrent discussions with SM/SD partners throughout ‘18 and an additional round of KIIs/FGDs in Jan ‘19 with select sector coordinators, CiCs, the RRRC, CPP volunteers and camp population. The following documents were reviewed: ISCG Emergency Task Force meeting minutes, internal lessons learnt and contingency plans for ‘18, OCHA cyclone preparedness review, the district and Ukhia upazila Disaster Management Plan, the ACAPS-NPM report mentioned above, the Internews community snapshots for July rains and cyclone Titli, and all What matters?.

The “*2018 Cyclone and Monsoon Preparedness Stakeholder Workshop*” report is based on deliberations by 230 GoB, RC/RC, UN and NGO disaster management stakeholders on 13th and 14th March 2019.

The “*Landslide and Flash flood affected area of Cox’s Bazar District*” database first draft was created by embedded UNDP staff in the District Relief and Rehabilitation Office, and collates information submitted in May 2019 by upazila-level Department of Disaster Management PIOs on which unions in the district have areas at risk of landslide and/or flash flood.

### 3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis

One of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Bangladesh each year experiences a high degree of seasonal variety, including the southwest monsoon and two cyclone seasons. With its long coastline on the Bay of Bengal and with a landscape consisting of flat deltaic plains and sandy hills, Cox's Bazaar is highly exposed to natural hazards and extreme weather, including cyclones, torrential rain, landslides, flash floods, storm surges and extreme temperatures.

In response to periodic persecution and violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state, over 900,000 Rohingya have sought shelter in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh, with more than 700,000 arriving as part of the influx following the August 2017 outbreak of violence. Climate, topography and human interference makes the refugee hosting areas vulnerable to natural hazard impacts triggered by monsoon rainfall. Due to new settlement and firewood consumption, the 34 refugee camps and surrounding areas have seen extensive deforestation and terrain modification in the past year. Pre-existing landslide susceptibility of the sandy hills has been exacerbated by removal of vegetation and hill cutting for shelter, facilities and new roads. In addition to landslides, many areas of the camps are also at risk of flash flooding. Rain water runoff is immediate, causing high-energy discharge that erodes the drainage channels, raising their bed levels with silt. Even in the absence of a major disaster, this climatic context has considerable impact on the refugee response operation in Cox's Bazaar; between 11<sup>th</sup> May and December 31<sup>st</sup> 2018 a total of 55,057 people in the Rohingya camps were affected by landslides and erosion, flash flood, storms and waterlogging, while a total of 275,000 manhours has been spent restoring in-camp road access due to weather-related disruptions between May and October.

Significant investment in preparedness and risk reduction combined with no extreme events have prevented loss of life in the camps 2018, but further efforts are needed. While initial risk assessments conducted by UNHCR and ADPC utilizing IOM digital elevation model data in 2018 indicated that over 200,000 people in the Kutupalong camps were at risk of landslide or flash flooding (102,000 at direct risk) there is a high level of uncertainty about the numbers due to limitations of the study methodology and data and evolving vulnerabilities as human interference with the landscape creates new areas of risks. While additional risk mapping and hazard assessment studies were initiated by a number of actors in 2018, this was done in an uncoordinated manner, focus primarily on flooding and landslide, and are difficult to reconcile into a coherent picture due to differences in methodology, data sets and output specifications. Substantial flashflood and landslide risk reduction has been implemented in the camps, but response-level technical guidance do not reference local knowledge nor are the guidance necessarily used by the camp-level implementers.

Cox's Bazaar is exposed to frequent cyclones, with recent direct impacts in 2015, 2016, and 2017. Due to restrictions on structural designs and materials in the Rohingya camps, the population lives in bamboo and tarpaulin shelters which will not withstand high or cyclone force winds. While iterative shelter upgrades decrease vulnerability incrementally and a World Bank Programme of cyclone shelter construction is underway, the vast majority of the Rohingya will remain without access to a robust household or communal structure that can function as cyclone shelter in 2019. There are no plans for evacuation of any Rohingya in Ukhia and only a negligible number of extremely vulnerable Rohingya individuals in Teknaf in the event of cyclone, nor identified structures they could go to in the event of such an evacuation without displacing the host community population. The Rohingya population – the majority of whom are women and children – remain entirely dependent on humanitarian aid for sustenance, shelter and services. While basic ISCG-wide contingency planning relying heavily on Site Management and Site Development sector activities was developed in 2018, significant adjustment and filling of gaps are needed within these plans with regards to humanitarian/government coordination, harmonization between sub-camps, mapping of resources on the ground in the immediate aftermath of cyclone landfall, quality enhancement of SM/SD DRR interventions, and tracking of stockpiles.

While the host district population has access to cyclone shelter and are not dependent on aid on a daily basis, poor and marginalized households and communities across the district do live in more high-risk areas, are employed in high-risk livelihoods or are dependent on low-value agriculture, and are highly vulnerable to shelter and asset loss due to natural hazards. During the March 2019 workshop on cyclone and monsoon preparedness, stakeholders determined that all upazilas of the district have flash flood exposed areas, while 5 out of 8 upazilas have areas exposed to landslide. In a recent exercise by the Deputy Commissioner's office, only 4 out of 75 unions did not report some form of landslide or flash flood risk. Women are historically disproportionately affected by disaster in the country. The Bangladeshi population experienced higher disaster mortality than the Rohingya population in 2018, with 6 deaths due to landslide. Significant portions of the district were also flooded during the extreme rainfall events in June and late July.

No consolidated multi-hazard mapping of at-risk areas and communities exist for the district, nor a corresponding DRR needs analysis or strategy. Local government guidance on DRR investment is therefore unsystematic and often person-dependent. While a system of union, upazila and district disaster management committees exist to plan for contingencies, identify and mitigate risks, and deliver response, a lack of resources and capacities in these committees highly hamper their ability to deliver on this mandate. As a) local government capacity is generally stretched by the Rohingya influx, b) delivery of government post-disaster aid and social safety nets supporting vulnerable households are managed by the same officials – the field structure of the Department of Disaster Management – as liaises with NGOs to inspect relief documentation and relief materials for the Rohingya response, and c) there are several vacant positions within that DDM field structure, government capacity for contingency planning, post-disaster needs assessment and relief delivery as well as day to day management of social safety net programmes is limited.

While Bangladesh has a highly developed disaster management framework, it is primarily focused on managing risk from cyclonic inundation and riverine flooding. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department has the equipment to produce highly specific forecasts, but do not presently issue the type of localized short-range or seasonal forecasts for Cox's Bazar which could support better humanitarian operations and decisions before and during the monsoon. The 2019 Bangladesh Monsoon Forum report recommended that more attention be paid to developing the capacity in Cox's Bazar to act on climate information. Research on landslide and wind hazard to inform risk management in the hilly Cox's Bazar including contingency planning for the camps, is limited. Due to the marginal national risk of landslide and flash flood compared to cyclone and riverine flood, there is also limited national guidance and materials available on community-level landslide and flash flood risk reduction, either structural or non-structural. While there are lessons being learnt in the camp on this, knowledge exchange with national practitioners and researchers is very limited.

### 3.1.4 Response analysis

The action proposes to provide technical support and capacity development support key government and humanitarian stakeholders in disaster risk management, as well as support communities vulnerable to disaster and extreme weather impacts to identify and mitigate risks. The action is supported by funds from multiple donors - SDC and ECHO and in-kind contributions in the form of technical specialist deployments from MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency and SDC. Double-funding will be prevented by allocating funds from the ECHO 2018 allocation (channeled to UNDP through an IOM-led consortium action which is being no-cost extended till August 2019) and applied 2019 funds to distinctive activities. It builds on previous investment by ECHO through a joint IOM/UNDP/German Red Cross project under the 2018 DRR allocation.

The action builds on the previous ECHO 2018 action (channeled through IOM) by continuing to support the Department of Disaster Management field structure at district level and in the Rohingya camp hosting sub-districts/upazilas, and the government Disaster Management Committees there and in the 7 hosting unions. The work with the DMCs will focus on testing the contingency plans developed under the 2018 action through table-top exercises. The project will support the DDM field structure with four embedded UNDP staff. The action will also support the district administration to collate its lessons learnt on disaster, develop an information management guidelines for its disaster management processes including control room, and ensure translation of government disaster management and contingency plans to English.

The rapid addition of approximately 1 million Rohingya to the existing population of Cox's Bazar - 2.5 million - has increased the number of people to 3.5 million at risk of disaster and seasonal weather impacts significantly, as well as added pressures on environment which undermine resilience. Improved access to risk assessment, analysis and modelling is therefore needed to improve levels of disaster and monsoon preparedness and inform risk reduction. While the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) has a series of forecast products, the warning information is not readily available at high resolution, and not always updated on the online platform. The current action will support Bangladesh Meteorological Department to issue localized short-range and seasonal forecast products; work with the Geological Survey of Bangladesh to enhance knowledge of local geological risk conditions to understand risk thresholds, and develop a district-wide report on disaster vulnerable areas, and model cyclone impacts on the camps which can enable better prioritization and planning. To support knowledge exchange between the national actors and the humanitarian actors involved in hazard mapping and the ISCG Natural Hazards group, regular knowledge exchange workshops will take place.

The empowerment of communities and households at risk is central to sustainable risk reduction and effective disaster preparedness. Community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives are currently many in the Rohingya host unions, but investment in other and objectively more vulnerable parts of the district has been limited and largely focused on cyclone preparedness. The action will therefore prioritize landslide and flash flood mitigation. Outside the camps, the project will support community risk assessment, risk reduction action planning and implementation of selected risk reduction works in 8 unions, as well as training of teachers, older students, women's groups, and religious institutions for dissemination and amplification of the landslide and flash flood awareness messages. Within the Rohingya camps, investment in local risk reduction has been massive, but hazards are widely spread and restrictions on building materials, density and the biophysical profile of the area necessitate renewal of structural works and new works in areas of newly created risk. In the camps, the project will support SMS partners in 5 camps to work with communities to identify risk, formulate their key actions and implement selected actions to support. In-block intervention will be prioritized over temporary-relocation preparedness, as this is complex and UNDP intervention will not add value to the ongoing ISCG/UNHCR/IOM coordination on it; the number of camps limited to 5 to cluster mitigation works.

The action will also continue to build on the previous ECHO 2018 action by continuing technical support to the humanitarian actors on disaster risk management through direct support to the coordination mechanism ISCG, the RCO, and planning processes. This will include participation in the ISCG Emergency Preparedness Group, chairmanship of the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force, support to ISCG secretariat and Heads of Sub-Office group on a rolling basis and as per needs, review of contingency plans, supports information exchange between Red Cross/Red Crescent movement DRR actors and the UN actors, facilitating lessons learnt exercises and contributing to JRP review, design and reporting, and supporting common planning between government, humanitarians and Red Cross/Red Crescent movement through joint workshoping and translation of key documents.

Finally, the action will seek to utilize outputs from the proceeding components by providing learning opportunities for government and humanitarian staff on issues related to disaster risk management, to support non-specialists to integrate disaster risk management in their day to day functions.. This includes provision of orientation and learning materials on the basics of disaster risk management, camp preparedness and use of weather information to humanitarians, training on risk-informed planning to government officials in local government and the RRRC structure (coordinated with the ISCG Capacity Sharing initiative), and training of FSCD and Ansar and VDP trainers and responders on landslide. The action purposefully takes a multi-hazard approach. For community-based activities, particular emphasis is placed on on landslide and flash flood, as preparedness and risk management of these two hazards is comparatively less developed in Bangladesh as a whole. Community-level cyclone risk management is the subject of a number of larger programmes in Cox's Bazaar. The present action will primarily provide technical support to cyclone risk management initiatives where there is a gap or there are opportunities to add value. Although not targeting a vulnerable group in particular beyond refugees/Bangladeshis living in landslide and flash flood-prone areas, the programme takes a gender-, age- and disability-sensitive approach and take guidance from the Protection Framework of the Rohingya response where applicable. While a number of stakeholders including UN agencies, NGOs and multilateral banks are now investing in DRR in the district, efforts are not currently guided by the district level government in a systematic fashion. This is partially due to a lack of capacity among government officials, partially due to a lack of a key documents such as hazard maps, and partially due to a lack of strategy or prioritized action list. Some of those key capacities are being developed and critical documents developed under the present action, such as the report on at-risk areas of the district, the report on priority DRR activities of the district, and basic training for Disaster Management Committees and other government duty-bearers. UNDP, as a long-standing partner of Government of Bangladesh on DRR issues, sees ECHO and SDC humanitarian-funded action as an initial phase, and will in 2019 be developing the project document with the Deputy Commissioner's office for a second 3-year phase of the programme for resource mobilization.

### 3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this action

- Yes  
 No

## 3.1.5.1 Brief Summary

United Nations Development Programme, 2018. *“Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response – Monsoon Season 2018 Lessons Learnt.”*

## 3.1.6 [INT] Update On Needs Assessment

During this reporting period, the DRM project designed disability inclusive COVID-19 response, based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) with affected local communities and governments. The team also considered the findings of the multi-sectoral anticipatory impacts and needs analysis of Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG)

## 3.1.7 [FIN] Report on needs assessment

Partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) along with the site management partners, the government CiC staff, and camp communities reviewed the existing incident reports and site improvement minimum standards and conducted a needs assessment to identify and implement the disaster risk mitigation and site improvement activities at Camps 8E and 8W.

Besides, the project conducted community risk assessment and risk reduction action plan at 15 most vulnerable Unions and also conducted 10 contingency plans and 10 disaster management plans for vulnerable areas in Cox’s Bazar where the needs, risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities of the communities and local institutions were assessed, identified and analyzed.

However, after the initial needs assessment, several critical events have taken place throughout the project period, including heavy monsoon rain from July to September 2019, cyclone Bulbul in September 2019, COVID-19 pandemic, cyclone Amphan in May 2020, heavy monsoon rain from May to August 2020. These events affected the Rohingya refugees, local communities and local government in Cox’s Bazar.

The project in collaboration with Columbia University and NASA (as the COMPAS project) produced a report titled “Use of Weather and Climate Information in the Rohingya Response: Lessons from the July 2019 Rains” which mapped weather and climate information needs and barriers faced by stakeholders in the Rohingya response, identify opportunities for linking available information to needs, and extract lessons from the response to the 3rd – 12th July 2019 rains”.

ISCG has conducted several situation analyses for COVID-19 pandemic since March 2020. ISCG published a report titled “ISCG Situation Report: Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Cox’s Bazar September 2020” shows that as of 30 September 2020, 4,506 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 65 deaths were reported in Cox’s Bazar District. While, 261 confirmed cases of COVID-19 had been identified in the Rohingya refugee camps with 8 deaths.

UNDP provided technical support to finalizing a report titled “Flash Report: Impact of the monsoon & COVID-19 containment measures on housing and infrastructure” developed jointly by Shelter, SMSD, NPM and ACAPS. This report shows that between May and July 2020, an alarming number of Rohingya refugee shelters were damaged, with an increase of more than 100% compared to the same time period in 2019. One of the major reasons of this increase of shelter damage is because of the reduction of shelter and site development programming and monsoon preparedness activities in camps due to COVID-19 containment measures. In just three months, weather events such as windstorms, heavy rains, slope failure (landslide and soil erosion), and flooding have impacted more than 20,000 households in the camps who urgently needed more substantial shelter assistance.

UNDP was part of a KAP survey technical group and assisted preparing a KAP survey report titled “VOICES FROM THE VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES: Disaster Risk Management KAP Survey” which provides humanitarian stakeholders an evidence-based understanding of the Teknaf and Ukhia refugee and host communities’ knowledge, attitudes, and practices relating to extreme weather and associated risks and mitigation.

However, project conducted needs assessment and utilized needs assessment conducted by other partners before providing any assistance and support to affected communities and local governments so that the assistance and support are appropriate and relevant to their needs.

## 3.2 Beneficiaries

## 3.2.1.1 Estimated total number of individual direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

480.262

## 3.2.1.2 Estimated total number of benefiting organisations targeted by the action

111

## 3.2.1.3 [FIN] Estimated total number of individual direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

601.055

## 3.2.1.4 [FIN] Estimated total number of benefiting organisations targeted by the action

111

## 3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)

	Estimated % of target group	% female (F)	% male (M)
Infants & young children(0-59 months)	0,00%		
Children (5-17y)	57,70%	28,50%	28,50%
Adults (18-49y)	37,33%	18,67%	18,67%
Elderly (≥ 50y)	4,90%	2,45%	2,45%

## 3.2.2.1 [FIN] Disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries reached (only for individuals)

	Estimated % of target group	% female (F)	% male (M)
Infants & young children(0-59 months)			
Children (5-17y)			
Adults (18-49y)			
Elderly (≥50y)			

## 3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes  
 No

## 3.2.4 Beneficiaries: Selection criteria

For activities with individual beneficiaries at field level, vulnerable communities will be identified following consultation with the district, upazila and union disaster management committees, with priority areas identified verified against known hazard and risk maps. For selection of participants from the communities, representation of both genders, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities and other minorities and marginalized will be actively sought.

The figure for total number of direct individual beneficiaries consists of the number of direct beneficiaries of Result 01 contingency planning and COVID-19 response (460,666), Result 03 community based DRR activities on landslide and flash flood (191,46) and Result 05 capacity development activities (450).

Institutional / organizational beneficiaries have been identified following assessment of disaster risk management and Rohingya response functions as per the Standing Orders on Disaster and agreed functions / comparative advantages in the Rohingya response. This includes both government, UN and Red Cross / Red Crescent actors (see 3.2.6).

## 3.2.5 Beneficiaries: Involvement of beneficiaries in the action

Activities with individual beneficiaries are primarily community risk assessment, implementation of risk reduction action plan, and awareness-raising. These activities will follow established methods and best practice for beneficiary involvement.

UNDP's support to institutional and organizational beneficiaries is supplied based on needs which have been identified with the beneficiary and mode of support will be adjusted as far as feasible according to the needs of the beneficiary institution/organization. Prioritization between beneficiary requestes will be based on criticality for preventing loss of life in vulnerable populations, added value of UNDP involvement, and consistency of support.

## 3.2.6 Beneficiaries: More details on beneficiaries

The organization / institutional beneficiaries of the action as a whole includes: 1. Resident Coordinator's Office, 2. ISCG Secretariat, 3. ISCG Sector Coordinators group, 4. UNHCR, 5. IOM, 6. WFP, 7.UN UNICEF, 8. UNDP , 9. FAO, 10. NGO Platform, 11. IFRC, 12.American Red Cross, 13. German Red Cross, 14. Swiss Red Cross, 15. BDRCS, 16. ECHO Field Office, 17. DFID Field Office, 18. Deputy Commissioner's office, 19. Department of Disaster Management field structure, 20. Geological Survey of Bangladesh, 21. Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 22. Site Management and Site Development sector team, 23. Shelter sector team, 24. Communications with Communities working group, 25. Gender in Humanitarian Action Working group, 26. RRRC Office and structure , 27. Fire Service and Civil Defense, 28. Ansar and VDP, 29.-36. 8 UNO Office (Ukhia, Teknaf, Cox ' s Bazaar Sadar, Moheshkhali, Pekua, Kutubdia, Chakaria and Ramu), 37.-107. 71 union disaster management committees, 108.-111. 4 municipality office



### 3.2.7 [INT] Update on beneficiaries

The project has engaged with all the targeted beneficiary organizations/institutions (listed in 3.2.6). For instance, the project engaged with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat and Coordinators group, Resident Coordinator's Office, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC), Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), various government field structures through meetings, workshops, consultations, DRR technical advisory. The project's embedded staff closely worked with the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Ukhia and Teknaf UNO Offices and Disaster Management Committees. The project also regularly coordinated and consulted with the RRRC Office, Department of Disaster Management, Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP).

Under result 1, over 335,930 people will be reached through different activities related to simulation exercise for testing contingency plans; community risk assessments; disaster management planning; capacity building of DMCs; early action and contingency fund beneficiaries from 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila. In addition, a total of 212,555 people were reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 response interventions in 71 Unions, 4 municipalities under 8 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar.

Under result 3, A total of 50,238 people (48,553 Rohingya refugees through risk mitigation, 456 Union Disaster Management Committee members, and local communities through CRA processes and 1,229 participants through National Disaster Preparedness Day observation) have been reached through different communities-based disaster risk reduction interventions.

Under result 5, a total of 123 humanitarian workers (71 CiC support staff and 52 humanitarian and government staff received DRM materials and orientation. A total of 143 government and humanitarian staff have benefited from different DRR capacity building initiatives)

### 3.2.8 [FIN] Report on beneficiaries

Under result 1, the project reached 335,930 people living in 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila through different activities related to simulation exercise for testing contingency plans; community risk assessments; disaster management planning; capacity building of DMCs; early action and contingency funding, etc. Besides, a total of 213,920 people were reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 response interventions in 71 Unions, 4 municipalities under 8 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar. So, a total of 549,850 beneficiaries have been reached under result 1 while the target was 460,666 beneficiaries.

Under result 3, A total of 50,446 people (48,553 Rohingya refugees through risk mitigation; 456 Union Disaster Management Committee members, and local communities through CRA processes; 1,229 participants through National Disaster Preparedness Day observation; and 208 CPP volunteers through training initiatives) have been reached through different communities-based disaster risk reduction interventions. So, a total of 50,446 people reached under this result while target was 19,146.

Under result 5, a total of 401 humanitarian workers (141 government CiC and FSCD staff, 52 humanitarian and 208 CPP volunteers) received DRM materials and a brief orientation. A total of 358 government and humanitarian staff have benefited from different DRR capacity building initiatives. So, a total 759 government, humanitarian and first responder agencies staff reached under result 5 while the target was 450.

The DRM project reached a total of 601,055 individual beneficiaries through project activities while the target was 480,262.

The project has engaged with all the targeted beneficiary organizations/institutions (111 organizations listed in 3.2.6). For instance, the project engaged with the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat and Coordinators group, Resident Coordinator's Office, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC), Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), RRRC Office, Department of Disaster Management, Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), and Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), various government field structures etc. were reached through meetings, workshops, consultations, DRR technical advisory, etc.

The vulnerable communities were identified for assistance based on the consultation with local governments and prioritization of women, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

## 4. Logic of the Intervention

### 4.1 Principal objective

To enhance preparedness for response capacity of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district.

#### 4.2.1 Specific objective short description

To enhance preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district via improved preparedness and contingency planning in host communities and within the Rohingya response; improvement of forecasting and risk analysis; implementation of landslide and flash flood mitigation measures in underserved communities; technical support to humanitarian actors and local government; support to improve management of residual risk.

#### 4.2.2 Specific objective detailed description

This action aims to improve the overall disaster risk management capabilities and preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response among critical government duty-bearers, humanitarian actors, and landslide- and flash-flood vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar. The action aims to accomplish this through capacity development of existing Disaster Management Committees in Ukhia and Teknaf; development of forecast products, impact scenarios, joint situation assessment and identification of vulnerable communities; direct support to flash-flood and landslide vulnerable communities in the district for risk assessment, local mitigation and preparedness; provision of technical support to ISCG preparedness planning, government liaison and technical expertise to critical sectors for risk reduction; and support government, humanitarians and first responders to better manage residual risk.

## 4.2.3 Indicators

#01

Indicator

Custom

Definition

% of targeted institutions/organizations/communities reporting benefit from UNDP DRM programme technical support services, knowledge products and capacity development support

Source and method of data collection

Method of collection will be questionnaire with focal point for emergency operations in the organization (i.e. HoSO, Emergency Coordinator, Senior Field Coordinator etc) or agency management-identified alternate in cases where turnover has depleted focal point memory of situation compared to June 2018. Where significant beneficiary focal point departures in last quarter of action happen, data may be collected ahead of schedule compared to project closure schedule. Target set to 80% to account for turnover effect.

Short report describing UNDP technical support services and capacity development activities, and benefits reported by beneficiary institutions to be produced and shared with donors and beneficiary institutions

Baseline

0

Target value

80

Progress value

95

Achieved value

91,30

Comments on the indicator

The appropriate focal person for each organization will be identified at the beginning of the action. Where there is turnover of significant personell in target institutions during the action period, both old and new focal person will be surveyed; discrepancy in reported benefit will be noted in action reporting.

[INT] Progress report on indicator

The DRM team lunched an online survey on 13 August 2020 to measure this indicator. As of 19 August, a total of 20 respondents completed the online survey. Key analysis are: 95% respondents reported that their organization/institution/sector benefited from UNDP DRM project technical support services, knowledge products and capacity development support. The online survey is ongoing. Full result of the survey will be incorporated into the final project report.

[FIN] Progress report on indicator

The DRM team launched an online survey on 13 August 2020 to measure the Specific objective indicator - 1. The study aims to identify the percentage of targeted institutions, organizations, or communities reporting benefit from UNDP DRM programme technical support services, knowledge products, and capacity development support. The method of the data collection was an online questionnaire survey with the focal points for emergency operations in the UN agencies, ISCG and Sector Working Groups, Government institutions, International Organizations, and Humanitarian Organizations. The survey was conducted through email using SurveyMonkey, an online survey cloud-based software. A total of 23 focal points from targeted organizations/institutions/sectors completed the survey. Data analysis shows that 91.30% (21) of respondents reported that their organization/institution/sector benefited from UNDP DRM project technical support services, knowledge products, and capacity development support. The detailed survey report is available in <https://bit.ly/3qYpA9E>

However, the number of focal points who completed the online survey was less than expected as many expatriates and professionals had completed their assignments and left their organizations and/or Cox's Bazar prior to the project end.

#02

## Indicator

% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

## Definition

In comments box:

- 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.);
- 2) provide absolute numbers;
- 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

## Source and method of data collection

Government reports on affected population (SOS and D-Form), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics population data, SM/SD data on camp population.

## Baseline

0,00

## Target value

4,00

## Progress value

6,13

## Achieved value

6,13

## Comments on the indicator

Definition of affected people: People affected by damage/blockage of community infrastructure or piece of land (such as a hill a risk of erosion) due to flash flood or landslide.

The reduction is expected.

The target has been calculated according to population data and the limited risk analysis documents available, notably the February 2018 Landslide and Flash Flood Analysis by UNHCR and ADPC, and the database of landslide and flash flood prone locations reported to the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer in May 2019.

The present action aims to support community-level risk mitigation work benefiting people living in 20 Rohingya camp blocks and 20 Bangladeshi villages, an expected total of 53,809 people.

In the camps, the blocks targeted will be areas which are at of risk of landslide and flash flood but which have not been prioritized for re-location or critical risk mitigation; the number of population living in this kind of area is assumed to be equivalent to the number of people characterized in the UNHCR-ADP analysis as living in areas that are "Relatively Unstable", i.e. 73,423 people.

In the rest of the district, the Action will work with villages based on union level Community Risk Assessments. The unions targeted for intervention will be unions registered with both flash flood and landslide risk by the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, and which are not (a) Rohingya camp-hosting unions/JRP unions or (b) in Cox's Bazar Sadar (where the National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme is expected to implement climate mitigation schemes). According to the 2011 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the total population of these unions is 717,953 people.

The total population living in the targeted areas at risk of landslide and flash flood impacts is therefore considered to be 791,376. As interventions in these 20 blocks and 20 villages are expected to reduce landslide and flash flood impact on community infrastructure/lands serving a total of 31,799 people, a 4% reduction in affected people is expected.

Reporting on the indicator will be based on identification in community risk assessments/risk reduction action plan report of how many people is served the specific community infrastructure/land in need of risk mitigation.

## [INT] Progress report on indicator

By the end of July 2020, an estimated 48,553 people living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps benefited from the risk mitigation interventions targeted to reduce landslide and flash flood risks. The progress value is 6.13% i.e. 48,553 people out of 791,376 affected people living in the targeted areas.

## [FIN] Progress report on indicator

Project has reduced the landslide and flash flood risks of an estimated 48,553 people (based on IOM Needs and Population Monitoring - NPM) living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps through risk mitigation interventions. The progress value is 6.13% i.e. 48,553 people reached out of 791,376 people living in the targeted areas at risk of landslide and flash flood impacts.

Note: A total 791,376 people living in the targeted areas at risk of landslide and flash flood impacts. While the risk mitigation interventions are expected to reduce landslide and flash flood impact on community infrastructure/lands serving a total of 31,799 people (4% reduction in affected population). So, the project served a total 48,553 people (6.13% reduction in affected population) out of 791,376 people through risk mitigation measures.

However, project didn't implement the landslide and flash flood risk mitigation activities in the Bangladeshi communities as it reprogrammed into COVID-19 response and recovery activities upon approval from donors.

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4.3 Results - Result [ 01]

Result title

Local government capacity to manage disaster and extreme weather events in the district s is strengthened

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### 4.3 Results

Sector / Amount

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

470.978,31€

[FIN] Estimated total amount

479.668,11€

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## Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result

## Individuals

460.666

## Organisations

85

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

460.666

[FIN] Actual number of direct beneficiaries reached

## Individuals

549.850

## Organisations

85

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

549.850

## Beneficiary type

- IDPs
- Refugees
- Returnees
- Local population
- Other

Does this result specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes
- No

## Comments on beneficiaries

1. Department of Disaster Management field structure
2. Deputy Commissioner Office
3. 8 UNO Office (Ukhia, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Moheshkhali, Pekua, Kutubdia , Chakaria and Ramu)
4. 71 union disaster management committees
5. 4 Municipality Office

In its work with the disaster management committees, the project will follow up on 2018 DRR investment in contingency planning under the joint IOM / UNDP / German Red Cross action by testing the contingency plans developed then. The KRI for contingency planning is therefore included to document further investment in contingency planning for the host community population of 335,930 who were targeted under the 2018 action.

No-Cost Extension: A total of 124736 people in 71 unions, 4 municipalities and 8 upazilas in Cox's Bazar district will be benefited from COVID-19 prevention measures carried out by UNDP DRM project along with district and upazila administration under Disability Inclusive COVID-19 Emergency Response in Cox's Bazar District (phase I & II) actions.

## [INT] Report on beneficiaries

ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB) was contracted as an implementing partner until December 2019 and re-contracted on January 2020 to test and update the contingency plans. ActionAid Bangladesh engaged the DMC members and developed contingency plans for 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar District. To test the contingency plans, AAB developed and finalized simulation exercise concept note and toolkit following consultations with Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) and other key stakeholders. Orientation sessions on the simulation exercise toolkit has been conducted for DMC members of 7 Unions, and 7 simulation exercises have been completed. The Upazila level simulation exercise and District level lessons learnt workshop are expected to be completed by mid-September. It is expected that 335,930 beneficiaries will be reached by mid-September.

UNDP has implemented disability inclusive COVID-19 response covering all local government institutions in Cox's Bazar District, i.e. 71 Unions Offices, 4 Municipality Offices, 8 Upazilas Offices, and 1 DC Office. As of the end of July 2020, a total of 212,555 people have been reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 interventions (Hand Washing - 73,393; Temperature screening and hand-sanitization - 69,951; cash and hygiene package - 15,000; Poster, leaflet, sticker - 33,600; DC office staff - 170; PPE Distribution - 1500 CPP volunteers and 531 others; Family Member of CPP Volunteers - 250; Upazila Office staff - 160). Note: the beneficiaries of Radio Public Service Announcement (PSA) on COVID-19 targeting people with visual impairment; and the beneficiaries of HWS in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities are not calculated here which will be calculated during the final reporting.

## [FIN] Report on beneficiaries

After the interim reporting period, partner ActionAid has facilitated and completed all the simulation exercise (SIMEX) of the targeted 7 Unions and 2 Upazila (Ukhiya and Teknaf). These simulation exercises were conducted by the respective DMC members. A total of 157 DMC members (123 male, 31 female, and 3 PWD) directly participated and acted in the Union level SIMEX. After the SIMEX, the contingency plans of respective DMCs have been updated. ActionAid also organized a district level lessons learnt and experience sharing workshop on the simulation exercises. The project has reached 335,930 people living in the 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazila through different activities related to contingency plans/early actions and simulation exercises.

Besides, a total of 213,920 people were reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 response interventions in 71 Unions, 4 municipalities under 8 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar (Hand Washing - 149,209; cash and hygiene package - 15,000; Poster, leaflet, sticker - 33,600; DC office staff - 170; PPE Distribution - 1500 CPP volunteers and 531 others; Family Member of CPP Volunteers - 250; Upazila Office staff - 160). Note: We didn't calculate 140,151 people who benefited from temperature screening and hand-sanitisation at DC office and 8 UNO Offices as it may cause double counting with handwashing facilities user of same places. Moreover, the beneficiaries of Radio Public Service Announcement (PSA) on COVID-19 targeting people with visual impairment; and the beneficiaries of HWS in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities are not calculated due to movement restriction related to COVID-19 and lack of human resources and logistical arrangements.

So, project reached a total of 549,850 beneficiaries under result 1. Project also reached a total 85 government institutions (Department of Disaster Management field structure, Deputy Commissioner Office, UNO Office, 71 Unions and 4 Municipality Office) under this result.

## Transfer modalities

Is any transfer of cash, vouchers or in kind envisaged for this result?

No

[FIN] Update transfer modalities used in this result:

## Cash (single sector)

- Yes  
 No

## Voucher

- Yes  
 No

## In kind

- Yes  
 No

## Break down of the transfer modalities

	Estimated total net amount	Estimated number of individuals	Conditional transfer?	Local origin	Regional origin	International origin
Cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
Voucher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
In kind	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Result amount not allocated to transfer modalities (for indication)

479.668,11€

## Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

## [INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

During the month of July 2020, DRM project provided COVID-19 recovery package to 3,000 most vulnerable households in Teknaf, Ukhia and Sadar Upazila (2,000 HHs from project fund and 1,000 HHs from UNDP core resources). The package includes the cash for one month food basket (BDT 3500/per household as determined by the Food Security Sector) and a hygiene package (in kind aligned with WASH Sector). This assistance was aimed at supporting the most vulnerable households to recover from the impacts of lockdown and related income loss. The cash for food was decided considering availability of food (and price) in the local markets, instead of providing 'in-kind' support.

The beneficiary's household selected in coordination with local government and Food Security sector based on the following criteria, i) households with income loss due to COVID-19, ii) targeted poor and extreme poor households, iii) vulnerable livelihood group (daily wager like rickshaw puller, agri and non-agriculture labour etc.), iv) women headed households, v) households having people with disability, pregnant women etc.

The cash was distributed through Bank Asia in the presence of local government representatives ensuring transparency. The national ID card along with beneficiary token were verified while distributing cash and hygiene package. Police security was also ensured for safe distribution. Social distancing was strictly followed, while the necessary prevention measures such as handwashing facilities and temperature screening facility were ensured at the distribution points. Donor visibility was ensured through banner, sticker, beneficiary card, and briefing.

## [FIN] Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

The DRM team has successfully accomplished its targets related to COVID-19 recovery package. A total of 3,000 most vulnerable households in Teknaf, Ukhia and Sadar Upazila received COVID-19 recovery package which includes cash for one month food basket (BDT 3500/per household as determined by the Food Security Sector) and a hygiene package (in kind aligned with WASH Sector). The cash was distributed through Bank Asia in the presence of local government representatives ensuring transparency. The detail update on the transfer modalities are available in the interim report section.



Indicators

Indicators

#01

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

# of government bodies have tested contingency plan through simulation exercise

Source and method of data collection

Simulation exercise records

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Simulation exercise records and partner report

Baseline

0,00

Target value

9,00

Progress value

7,00

Achieved value

9,00

Comments on the indicator

Target - 7 union disaster management committees (Baharchhara, Nhilla, Teknaf, Whykong, Ratna Palong, Raja Palong, and Palongkhali) and 2 upazila disaster management committees (Ukhia and Teknaf) have had their contingency plans tested through a simulation exercise which includes a minuted debriefing session identifying areas of improvement for the DMC and contingency plan. At planning stage, the upazila level exercises are anticipated to be tabletop, union level exercises practical.

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#03

Type / Subsector

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

Indicator

Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans

Definition

Plans must be developed, tested and have provisions for maintenance.  
To include opportunities for anticipation, pre-emptive and early action (e.g. evacuation and shelter in advance of impact; scalability of service to respond to increase in demand; etc.)  
Action triggered by plan has to be coordinated, timely and effective.

Source and method of data collection

[Adjust/specify as necessary and justified]  
Community and local administrations contingency and preparedness plans;  
Signatories and sign offs (e.g. plan agreement, updating) on updated plan.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Community and local administrations contingency and preparedness plans;

Baseline

335.930,00

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#04

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of hand-washing units installed and operational

Source and method of data collection

Partner NGO reports, DC Office and DRRO Office record, UP Chairman office record

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Partner NGO report; Observation at DC Office, 8 UNO Office, 4 Municipality and 71 UP offices

Baseline

0,00

Target value

75,00

Progress value

84,00

Achieved value

84,00

Comments on the indicator

75 hand-washing stations will be installed and operational under Disability Inclusive COVID-19 Emergency Response in Cox's Bazar District (phase I & II) actions

#05

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of people benefited from COVID-19 prevention measures

Source and method of data collection

Partner NGO reports, DC Office and DRRO Office record, UP Chairman office record

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

SMS data, Partner NGO reports, COVID-19 progress updates and project records

Baseline

0,00

Target value

124.736,00

Progress value

212.555,00

Achieved value

213.920,00

Comments on the indicator

A total of 124,736 people in 71 unions, 4 municipalities and 8 upazilas in Cox's Bazar district will be benefited from COVID-19 prevention measures carried out by UNDP DRM project along with district and upazila administration under Disability Inclusive COVID-19 Emergency Response in Cox's Bazar District (phase I & II) actions.

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Comments on all indicators for this result

[INT] Update on indicators

Indicator 1: As of July 2020, DMC members of 7 Unions have received orientation on the simulation exercise toolkit, and the 7 Union level contingency plans developed in 2018 have been tested through practical simulation exercise. AAB is now updating the contingency plans based on the Simex. Upazila level Simex and lessons learning workshop will be completed by August 2020. AAB will capture the lessons learned and gaps for Union and Upazila and will organize District level debriefing workshop to share the lessons learnt and will update the contingency plans accordingly by mid-September.

Indicator 2: The District Disaster Management lessons learnt report was finalized in May 2020. Survey with District DMC members will be conducted after lessons learnt findings are presented to District DMC members by September 2020.

Indicator 3: As discussed under indicator 1 of result 1, by the end of July 2020, the orientation on Simex toolkit, and practical simulation exercise has been conducted in 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila. AAB is now updating the contingency plans based on the simulation exercise. Upazila level Simex and lessons learned workshop will be completed by August 2020. AAB also will capture the lessons learned and gaps for Union and Upazila levels, and will organize a District level de-briefing workshop. It is expected that 335,930 beneficiaries will be reached by mid-September 2020.

The 7 Union disaster management committees (UDMCs) under Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila were provided with Contingency Fund during 2019. While the 2018 Contingency Plans are being updated following the Simex at the Union level, DRM Project through its partner AAB has reviewed the application of the Contingency Plan and use of the Contingency Fund during cyclone Amphan.

Indicator 4: UNDP constructed 84 disability-inclusive hand-washing stations in all local government units of Cox's Bazar District i.e. 71 Union Parishad, 4 Municipality offices, 8 UNO Offices and 1 DC office. All hand-washing stations are currently operational. Each handwashing stations have five units, of which one is dedicated to person with disabilities and children.

Indicator 5: Till end of July 2020, a total of 212,555 people were reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 interventions (Hand Washing - 73,393; Temperature screening and hand-sanitization - 69,951; cash and hygiene package - 15,000; Poster, leaflet, sticker - 33,600; DC office staff - 170; PPE Distribution - 1500 CPP volunteers and 531 others; Family Member of CPP Volunteers - 250; Upazila Office staff - 160). Note: the beneficiaries of Radio PSA on COVID-19 targeting people with visual impairment; and the beneficiaries of Hand-washig Station (HWS) in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities are not calculated here, which will be calculated during the final reporting.

[FIN] Report on indicators

Indicator 1: The targeted 7 union disaster management committees and 2 Upazila disaster management committees (Ukhia and Teknaf) have tested their contingency plans through simulation exercise (SIMEX). ActionAid facilitated the simulation exercise where respective Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) members were actively performed. The contingency plans were updated after the SIMEX. ActionAid also organized a district level lessons learnt and experience sharing workshop on simulation exercise.

Indicator 2: UNDP conducted a survey with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) members to assess their knowledge of disaster management lessons from past disasters. The survey aimed to determine the percentage of DDMC members who report improved knowledge of disaster management lessons from past disasters in Cox's Bazar at the end of the project period. The DRM project team in collaboration with DRRO Cox's Bazar conducted the survey, mostly done online. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for this survey. The scanned copy of the questionnaire was sent to the DDMC members through email from the DRRO office. Some face to face interviews were also done. A total of 20 DDMC members finally took part in this survey. The survey shows that 90% of the DDMC members have reported that their knowledge/understanding of history and lessons learned from the previous response in Cox's Bazar context has been improved in the last 12 months. The detailed survey report is available in <https://cutt.ly/3j5AuZq>.

Indicator 3: The targeted 7 UDMCs and 2 UzDMCs (Ukhia and Teknaf) have tested their contingency plans through simulation exercise (SIMEX). After the SIMEX, the contingency plans of respective DMCs have been updated, especially considering the anticipation, pre-emptive, and early action aspects. ActionAid also organized a district level lessons learnt and experience sharing workshop on the simulation exercises. The project has reached 335,930 people living in the 7 Unions under Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila through different activities related to contingency plans/early actions and simulation exercises. ActionAid printed and shared all the updated Contingency Plans with the respective DMCs. The DRM team shared all the project documents and reports (Contingency plans, CRAs, DM plans, SIMEX Toolkit and report, Cox's Bazar district lessons learnt report, vulnerability study, etc.) with DRRO and PIO Offices and with key stakeholders. Embedded staff at the DRRO office are facilitating the upload of these documents and reports on the government website so that all stakeholders can access those documents and reports.

Indicator 4: As indicated at interim report stage, this indicator was finalized with 84 disability-inclusive hand-washing stations constructed in all local government units of Cox's Bazar District i.e. 71 Union Parishad, 4 Municipality offices, 8 UNO Offices and 1 DC office.

Indicator 5: As of October 29, 2020, a total of 213,920 people people were reached through Disability Inclusive COVID-19 response interventions in 71 Unions, 4 municipalities under 8 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar (Hand Washing - 149,209; cash and hygiene package - 15,000; Poster, leaflet, sticker - 33,600; DC office staff - 170; PPE Distribution - 1500 CPP volunteers and 531 others; Family Member of CPP Volunteers - 250; Upazila Office staff - 160).

## Activities

## Activities

#01

## Short description

Capacity development of Disaster Management Committees (DMC) to plan for and respond to disaster as per the Standing Orders on Disaster

## Detailed description (if needed)

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the program when present action commences: Structured dialogue with DMCs on DM in context of Rohingya crisis throughout the project year; Training of DMC members;

Tasks added under 2019 Action: (1) Updating existing CRAs in 7 rohingya hosting unions; (2) development of simulation exercise concept for union and tabletop simulation exercise concept for upazila disaster management committee to test contingency plan developed under the 2018 project, (3) preparation of 7 union and 2 upazila DMCs for participation, (4) execution of simulation exercise, (5) debrief at district level, and (6) updating of union and upazila contingency plans.

The disaster management committees in the host unions have under the 2018 ECHO DRR action been supported to meet regularly, selected members have been trained as trainers, all members provided training, and they are currently being supported to develop contingency and disaster management plans. Through OFDA support to IOM, they have also been supported to develop Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plan. The activity proposed under the present Action is intended to follow up on these activities by testing the contingency plans developed and facilitating the DMCs to reflect on their current level of readiness to respond. Attention will be paid to ensure the mobilization of women DMC members to participate in the simulation exercises, and disproportionate impact on particularly vulnerable groups will be integrated in the simulation design. The appropriate refugee response stakeholder counterparts will be invited to take part.

Simulation exercise scenarios for will be designed to test the ability of the union and upazila DMC to conduct its warning and emergency-phase duties according to the SOD and ECHO 2018-supported contingency plan, and will include the following elements: emergency-phase activation of EOC, coordination between DMC and CPP, coordination between DMC and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and communication between ward level and union level. The simulation exercises will include debrief sessions discussing how DMC performed compared to its contingency plans, and what changes to their plans are necessary. Following completion of all the simulation exercises, the contingency plans will be updated. Relevant humanitarian coordination partners will be invited.

UNDP has worked with a competitively selected NGO partner with disaster management expertise at Dhaka and Cox's Bazar level in the implementation of the ECHO 2018 action activities, and sees value to continue utilizing this modality for the 2019 action.

The activity has been discussed and agreed with the ECHO team in Cox's Bazar. Training and workshop ToRs will be shared with the donors in advance for discussion of content in advance.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The simulation exercises and related activities postponed due to COVID-19 lockdown restrictions which will be implemented within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

ActionAid Bangladesh (AAB) organized a workshop on simulation exercise concept and toolkit development in March 2020 along with Union and Upazila DMC members. AAB finalized the simulation exercise concept note and toolkit in May 2020. By August 2020, ActionAid facilitated and completed all the simulation exercise (SIMEX) of the targeted 7 Unions and 2 Upazila (Ukhiya and Teknaf). After the SIMEX, the contingency plans of respective DMCs have been updated, especially considering the anticipation, pre-emptive, and early action aspects. ActionAid also organized a district level lessons learnt and experience sharing workshop on the simulation exercises. ActionAid printed and shared all the updated Contingency Plans with the respective DMCs.

Early Action and Response Contingency Fund disbursed under ECHO 218 action were also used by respective Union DMCs in carrying out early actions before cyclones and providing immediate reliefs to vulnerable households. We found that during cyclone Amphan 2020 and COVID-19 pandemic, the 7 Union DMCs have utilized around USD 14358 for carrying out early actions before emergencies and providing immediate reliefs to those vulnerable households who have been left behind by other stakeholders (utilization report is available in <https://cutt.ly/hj5A0uS>). The respective UDMCs didn't use funds during cyclone Bulbul 2019 as it didn't impact and hit respective areas much except rainfall.

UNDP provided essential equipment/materials to the PIOs and DMCs under ECHO 2018 action, are used during Cyclones Fani, Bulbul, and Amphan emergency.

The DRM team shared all the project documents and reports (Contingency plans, CRAs, DM plans, SIMEX Toolkit and report, Cox's Bazar district lessons learned report, vulnerability study, etc.) with DRRO and PIOs Offices and with key stakeholders. Embedded staff at the DRRO office are facilitating the upload of these documents and reports on the government website

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#04

## Short description

Support government to produce lessons learnt report on cyclone and monsoon preparedness in the district

## Detailed description (if needed)

As per the request of the Deputy Commissioner's office upon the receipt of the humanitarian Lessons Learnt Reports funded by the 2018 ECHO project, UNDP will under the new action support a similar exercise for the government disaster management structure. The exercise will be multi-hazard with a focus on government lessons learnt on managing climatic disasters and hazards, and data collection will include questions particularly relating to impact on and response provision for women, girls and the elderly. A short-term national expert will be brought in to conduct the exercise. The resulting report will be shared with humanitarian counterparts that UNDP work with under Result 04.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The report prepared, so report will be printed and handover to government within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

At the request of the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office, UNDP commissioned a field study on Cox's Bazar Disaster Management lessons learned in 2019. UNDP hired a consultant who conducted this study based on a literature review, intensive focus group discussions, and key informant interviews with the government officials and other DMC members at District, Upazila, and Union level. The focus group discussion and key informant interview tools focused on assessing institutional memory on disasters, identify lessons learnt, and identifying areas for strengthening disaster risk management in the district. The Cox's Bazar Disaster Management lessons learned report was completed in May 2020 and handed over to DRRO and PIO Offices in August 2020. According to this report, most older shelters are neither gender-friendly nor disability and old age-friendly. Poor or damaged embankments have led to disasters in areas that were assumed to be safe. The report also identified that capacity for both rapid landslide response and rapid flash flood response is missing. There is a clear need for more sheltering capacity both in the coastal areas and in flash flood and landslide-prone areas, but there are challenges related to maintenance, exclusion, gender, and trade-offs between sheltering and disruption to education which must be managed. (To read full report, follow this link <https://cutt.ly/rj5FYAp>)



#05

## Short description

Disability Inclusive COVID-19 Emergency Response in Cox's Bazar District

## Detailed description (if needed)

Considering the COVID-19 situation, upon request of the District Administration and prior discussion with SDC and ECHO Bangladesh representatives, the DRM project has designed and launched the disability inclusive COVID-19 emergency response since Mid-March 2020 with aims to respond and mitigate the threats posed by COVID-19 pandemic in Cox's Bazar and strengthen district disaster management for public health preparedness. The COVID-19 emergency response is divided in two phases. The phase I emergency response planned to cover DC office and 8 UNO office with a maximum 4-week timeframe from March to April 2020. As discussed, and agreed with Cox's Bazar District Authority and DG ECHO, this entails indicatively the provision of:

- Coronavirus awareness posters (Bangla) - 10,000 numbers
- IEC services dedicated to people with disabilities (particularly who cannot see or hear)
- Hand washing stations for women and men placed separate (DC Office, 8 UNO Office)
- Coronavirus awareness billboard to go with the handwashing stations (DC Office, 8 UNO Office)
- Soap supplies for 30 days (DC office, 8 UNO Office)
- Hexasol supplies for 30 days (DC Office, 8 UNO Office)
- 12 volunteers for DC Office and 5 volunteers each for 8 UNO Offices; deployed on shift basis daily, morning and afternoon).  
Volunteers to include both male and female.
- PPE for the volunteers (mask, gloves, cap; will use CPP vest)
- PPE for government staff / DC office (mask, gloves, cap, apron)
- Food allowance for the volunteers (30 days)
- Human Body Non-Contact Infrared Thermometer (2 per handwashing station)

Additionally, a phase II emergency response is planned to cover 71 unions and 4 municipalities in Cox's Bazar district with a maximum 3-month timeframe from May to July 2020. The second phase of response has been designed by re-programming "CBDRR awareness campaign and risk reduction mitigation activities" under result 3. These additional activities have already been discussed and agreed with Cox's Bazar District Authority and with SDC and DG ECHO Bangladesh. More specifically this 2<sup>nd</sup> phase would indicatively cover:

- IEC services dedicated to people with disabilities (particularly visual and hearing disability)
- Handwashing stations for women and men placed separate (71 unions & 4 municipalities)
- Coronavirus awareness billboard to go with the handwashing stations
- Soap supplies for 90 days (71 unions + 4 municipalities)
- Soap supplies for 60 days (Cox's Bazar DC Office and 8 upazila)
- CPP Volunteers: 12 volunteers / day for DC Office and 6 volunteers / day each for 8 UNO Offices; deployed on shift basis daily, morning and afternoon). Volunteers to include both male and female.
- PPE for the CPP volunteers (mask, gloves, will use CPP vest)
- Food allowance for the CPP volunteers
- PPE for the DC Office staff mobilized for coronavirus awareness activities
- Food / livelihood support package for 2,000 most vulnerable households in Ukhia and Teknaf upazila host communities (single women headed poor households)

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP has been implementing the disability-inclusive COVID-19 response since mid-March 2020. The progress as of 31 October 2020 are given below -

COVID-19 Recovery Package: DRM project provided a COVID-19 recovery package to 3,000 vulnerable households in Teknaf, Ukhia, and Cox's Sadar Upazila. The package includes cash for one month's food basket (BDT 3500/household) and a hygiene package (in-kind) for personal and household hygiene in the protection of the COVID-19 pandemic. The hygiene package includes Bucket, Mug, Face Mask, Bleaching Powder, Wash Soap, Lifeboy/Dettol soap, etc. This assistance is aimed at supporting the most vulnerable households to recover from the impact of lockdown and related income loss.

Construction of Hand Washing Stations (HWS): 84 disability-inclusive handwashing stations (total 422 units built including 84 units dedicated to persons with disabilities) have been installed and are operational in DC Office, 8 UNO Offices, 4 Municipalities, and 71 UP Offices.

COVID-19 Prevention Supplies: 10 non-body contact thermometers; 15,850 pieces of masks; 20,250 pairs of gloves; 3400 bottles of Hexisol (250ml each); 28,125 soap bars; 2031 full sets of PPE and 15 aprons were distributed.

COVID-19 Awareness Materials: 10,000 posters; 20,000 handwashing leaflets; 7,600 stickers disseminated; 84 billboards installed at handwashing stations; 568 miscellaneous visibility and communication materials distributed; Broadcasting of Radio program through Radio Naf 99.2 FM in Bangla and Rohingya language targeting people with visual impairment.

Volunteer Deployment: 10 CPP volunteers deployed daily at DC Office, and 5 volunteers daily each at 8 UNO Offices to support local government COVID-19 response initiatives from April 2020 to October 2020.

Video: The project produced a video documentary on UNDP's disability-inclusive COVID-19 response (Link <https://cutt.ly/Rj5Gihl>)

[INT] Progress report on the activities

Activity 1: UNDP contracted AAB to implement capacity development of DMCs. The members of the targeted DMCs were trained on their roles & responsibilities as per the SOD.

Disaster Management (DM) plans and Contingency plans were developed and handed over to the respective DMCs in September 2019. The DM Plans and Contingency Plans are available both in Bangla and English. Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) for 7 unions have been developed, updated, and distributed in January 2020 and shared with the humanitarian community. The project established an Early Action and Response Contingency Fund for 7 Union DMCs, disbursed to the DMC according to DM and within the maximum limit of USD 5,000 per Union. The respective Union DMCs are using these Early actions and Response Contingency Fund for cyclone and COVID-19 pandemic.

UNDP also provided disaster management equipment/materials to these DMCs. In particular, 40 types of equipment, including raincoat and gumboots, were given to the Union DMC members.

AAB organized a workshop on simulation exercise concept and toolkit development in March 2020 along with Union and Upazila DMC members. By May 2020, AAB developed and finalized the simulation exercise concept note and toolkit. And by the end of July 2020, the orientation on simulation exercise toolkit, and practical simulation exercise has been conducted in 7 Unions. AAB is now updating the contingency plans based on the simulation exercise. Upazila level Simex and lessons learning workshop will be completed by August. AAB will also capture the lessons learned and gaps for Union and Upazila, and will organize a District level debriefing workshop by mid-September. UNDP will produce data bank with relevant DRR documents, such as Contingency plan, CRA, DM plan, UNDP Capacity assessment of Union DMCs, Upazila DMCs, End-line capacity assessment, SIMEX tool kit, lesson learnt report. Documents will be stored in a folder and will be handed over to Union, Upazila and District level before project closing. Possibility of making these DRR documents publicly available is being discussed with DC Office.

Activity 2: UNDP has been providing significant DRR technical advisory and support to Department of Disaster Management field structure {District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO) and Project Implementation Officer (PIO)} since 2018 for enhancing their capacities to support local government, respond and report on disasters and extreme weather in Cox's Bazar. UNDP provided additional human resources to DRRO Office (i.e. placement of DRR Technical Officer and Information Management Officer since 2018) and PIO Office of Ukhia and Teknaf (i.e. placement of DRR Field Officer). At District level, the embedded staff have been supporting preparedness and response capacity of DRRO Office, collecting information and completing timely reports (Save Our Souls-SoS and Damage Form), supporting Emergency Control Room and NGO coordination etc. These staff have also provided critical technical and operational support to the Government's COVID-19 response led by DC Office since March 2020.

At Upazila level, the embedded staff within the PIO offices has been i) supporting the administrative re-formation of the DMCs; ii) monitoring the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) social safety net programmes and multipurpose cyclone centre construction activities, iii) monitoring the feasibility of road and bridge/culvert, employment generation schemes, the Upazila NGO coordination forums; and iv) managing the Emergency Control Room etc.

UNDP facilitated the PIOs to engage in the local development planning process being piloted in three Unions of each Upazila, specifically working with the PIO, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and IOM on quality assurance on the DRR section of the Union development plans. Support was also provided to REACH and ISCG in collection of data for cyclone shelter intervention databases.

UNDP provided essential equipment to the PIOs and DMC members, including raincoat and gumboots were provided to the DMC members. UNDP also provided motorbikes, printers, gumboots, and other equipment to use during Cyclones Fani and Bulbul emergency period in June and November 2019 respectively. The motorbikes are being used for Upazila project inspection, visit to different schemes and field activities during normal and emergency periods.

The PIO offices provided SoS and Damage Form timely to the DC/DRRO for events that occurred at and host community levels, enabling rapid response.

Activity 3: 10 Contingency plans and DM plans were developed and distributed to DMCs in September 2019. The Contingency Plans and DM Plans have been translated into Bangla and already handed over to the respective DMC level. However, the contingency plans will be updated in August 2020 once the SIMEX completed.

Activity 4: At the request of the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office, UNDP commissioned a field study on Cox's Bazar Disaster Management lessons learned report capturing best practice, challenges, and opportunities identified mainly by key government duty bearers. It is based on document review, discussions and interviews with the government officials and other DMC members at District, Upazila, and Union level. Cox's Bazar Disaster Management lessons learned report was completed in May 2020.

Activity 5:

UNDP DRM team has been implementing disability inclusive COVID-19 response since end-March 2020. The major progress as of July 2020 include -

COVID-19 Recovery Package: DRM project provided COVID-19 recovery package to 3,000 vulnerable households in Teknaf, Ukhia and Cox's Sadar Upazila (2,000 HHs from project fund and 1,000 HHs from UNDP core resources). The package includes cash for one month' food basket (BDT 3500/household) and hygiene package (in kind). This assistance is aimed at supporting the most vulnerable households to recover from the impact of lockdown and related income loss.

Construction of Hand Washing Stations (HWS): 84 handwashing stations (total 422 units including 84 dedicated to persons with disabilities) have been installed and are operational in DC Office, 8 UNO Offices, 4 Municipalities, and 71 Union Parishad.

COVID-19 Prevention Supplies: 10 non-body contact thermometers 10,850 masks, 9,350 pair of gloves, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) full sets 2031, 15 aprons, 2000 bottles of Hexisol (250ml each), 15,000 soap bars for DC Office and 8 UNO Offices;

COVID-19 Awareness Materials: 10,000 posters, 20,000 leaflets, 3,600 stickers disseminated across 71 Union Parishad and 4 Municipalities; additional 8,000 handwashing leaflets produced by BDRCS were distributed through UNDP deployed volunteers; 84 billboards installed at handwashing stations; 568 miscellaneous visibility and communication materials distributed; Radio Public Service Announcement (PSA) through radio Naf in Bangla and Rohingya language targeting people with visual impairment is ongoing since June 2020.

Volunteer Deployment: CPP volunteers deployed at DC Office (10 volunteers daily) and each UNO Office (5 volunteers daily) to support local government capacity for COVID-19 pandemic.

Handwashing and temperature screening: 73,393 people have used the HWS; CPP volunteers screened temperature and hand sanitization sprayed for 69,951 people at DC Office and 8 UNO Offices.

**[FIN] Conclusions on the result**

Project strengthened the capacity of local government through improved disaster preparedness and contingency planning, supporting additional human resources and lessons learnt opportunities in host communities and within the Rohingya response. Project supported nine government bodies to test their contingency plan through simulation exercise. The capacity of local DMCs have improved in carrying and managing early actions, preparedness, and response initiatives. For instance, a significant improvement in DDMC member's knowledge and capacity for responding to any disasters was reflected in the DDMC survey. The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly stressed the government capacities. In response, project supported local government COVID-19 response initiatives and carried out disability inclusive COVID-19 response and recovery initiatives in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities under 8 Upazila in Cox's Bazar. The COVID19 interventions include cash for food support, installation of handwashing stations, hygiene kit distribution, volunteer mobilization have benefited a total 213,920 people. Project installed 84 disability inclusive hand-washing stations covering whole local government units in Cox's Bazar. However, proper maintenance of handwashing stations and availability of soap was challenging.

**4.3 Results - Result [02]****Result title**

Government, development, and humanitarian stakeholders have access to improved forecasting information, risk modelling and district risk profile to support planning and decision-making

### 4.3 Results

Sector / Amount

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

291.634,49€

[FIN] Estimated total amount

289.890,44€

## Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

[FIN] Actual number of direct beneficiaries reached

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

## Beneficiary type

- IDPs
- Refugees
- Returnees
- Local population
- Other

Does this result specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes
- No

## Comments on beneficiaries

Direct institutional/organization beneficiaries: 1. Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 2. Geological Survey of Bangladesh, 3. ISCG secretariat, 4. IOM, 5. WFP, 6. UNICEF, 7. UNDP, 8. FAO, 9. NGO Platform, 10.. UNHCR, 11. ISCG sector coordinator group, 12. UNRCO

## [INT] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP, in partnership with RIMES and Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) has been working for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar District since 2019. Stakeholder consultations with humanitarian community were held in January 2020 and recently on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2020. A virtual workshop was also organized in collaboration with ISCG/Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group (EPRWG) for orientation on the Integrated Forecast Dissemination Portal developed under this Action. In addition, UNDP has continued collaboration with Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) for rain and weather instruments installed in Cox's Bazar. There are 3 rain gauges available in the camps directly monitored by UNDP and 2 rain gauges outside the camps are managed by GSB. UNDP, along with GSB are responsible for monitoring and operations of the instruments. UNDP has been prioritizing GSB as a key partner for knowledge exchange workshops and advancing geological and landslide knowledge for Rohingya camps. UNDP also continued collaboration with listed UN agencies, ISCG, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and NGO platform for different risk mapping, modelling and weather forecasting developed under result 2. UNDP continues to co-chair the Natural Hazard Technical Working Group jointly with REACH.

[FIN] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP, in partnership with RIMES and Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) advanced localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar District. A localized forecast dissemination portal developed which also integrated into the BMD website. UNDP in collaboration with RIMES/BMD provided weather forecasting, seasonal outlook products and forecast interpretation training support to key government and humanitarian actors including ISCG, ISCG sector coordinator group, UN agencies, I/NGO.

UNDP collaborated with Norwegian Geological Institute (NGI) and Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) for installing, maintaining and monitoring of rainfall and weather instruments in Cox's Bazar. The rainfall and weather gauge data has been enabling the humanitarian actors to gain a better understanding of how vulnerable the camp and settlement areas are to rainfall-triggered landslide. UNDP has been prioritizing GSB as a key partner for knowledge exchange workshops and advancing geological and landslide knowledge for Rohingya camps. UNDP collaborated with listed UN agencies, ISCG, ISCG sectoral group, NGO platform, I/NGOs for different risk mapping, modelling, weather forecasting developed under result 2.

Transfer modalities

Is any transfer of cash, vouchers or in kind envisaged for this result?

No

[FIN] Update transfer modalities used in this result:

Cash (single sector)

- Yes
- No

Voucher

- Yes
- No

In kind

- Yes
- No

Break down of the transfer modalities

	Estimated total net amount	Estimated number of individuals	Conditional transfer?	Local origin	Regional origin	International origin
Cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
Voucher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
In kind	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Result amount not allocated to transfer modalities (for indication)

289.890,44€

Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

[FIN] Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

## Indicators

## Indicators

#01

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

2020 monsoon and cyclone preparedness planning is informed by localized forecasts and modelling

Source and method of data collection

ISCG Monsoon plan, ISCG Cyclone/72 hour contingency plan, meeting minutes of HOSOG, EPWG and common planning workshops.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Cyclone DIM report, Wind Assessment report, weather forecasting portal and BMD website, ISCG contingency plan, NatHazTWG minutes, HOSOG meeting minutes

Baseline

0,00

Target value

3,00

Progress value

3,00

Achieved value

3,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - ISCG monsoon and cyclone contingency plans utilize planning figures estimated from pre-influx cyclone event and national monsoon forecast; Target value 3: Bangladesh Meteorological Department-issued regional monsoon forecast, scenario-based planning figures based on disaster impact model (DIM) for cyclone category 1 and scenario-based planning figures for cyclone category 4 have been shared and discussed with the ISCG secretariat and Emergency Preparedness Working Group during 2020 preparedness planning. (Government sensitivity regarding impact scenarios generated for cyclone are expected, and it may not be possible to share the scenario reports publically. If it is not possible to share the scenarios or model reports fully due to this sensitivity, critical planning figures - such as affected population, expected shelter loss - forecast by the DIMs will be provided to and discussed with the UNRCO, ISCG Senior Coordinator and secretariat for use.)

#02

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

District disaster management committee and humanitarian decision-makers have been presented and have public access to the district administration-endorsed report on disaster vulnerable communities and locations to support better coordination DRR planning and investment

Source and method of data collection

Final report;

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Final report, Acknowledgement of District Relief and Rehabilitation section of DC office

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1,00

Progress value

0,00

Achieved value

1,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - collated and updated reference document as per Standing Orders on Disaster does not exist. Target value 1: As per the Standing Orders on Disaster, an endorsed report on disaster "Vulnerable communities and location"s exists and is available for disaster management decision-makers and interested agencies and donors, i.e. shared with the Deputy Commissioner, UNOs, ISCG (as humanitarian coordination body) and UNRCO (as lead on development coordination in Cox's Bazar).



#03

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Publically available upazila-level short range weather forecasting for Ukhia and Teknaf institutionalized in Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Source and method of data collection

Bangladesh Meteorological Department website

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

INSTANT portal (<https://instant.rimes.int/>) and Bangladesh Meteorological Department website (to access please visit BMD website [www.bmd.gov.bd](http://www.bmd.gov.bd) and then open regional forecast tab on the left side)

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1,00

Progress value

1,00

Achieved value

1,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline: 0 - no publically available short-range forecast product available for Ukhia and Teknaf at upazila level is issued from Bangladesh Meteorological Department. Target value: 1 - dedicated sub-page of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department webpage showing three day forecast for respectively UKhia and Teknaf upazila.

Comments on all indicators for this result

## [INT] Update on indicators

Indicator 1:

(a) Cyclone Disaster Impact Model: UNDP through Tonkin + Taylor developed the tropical cyclone disaster impact modelling (DIM) for Category 1 cyclone and Category 4 cyclone scenario. The study area was the refugee camps and surrounding host communities at Cox's Bazar District. The cyclone DIM estimates the impacts on population and buildings from a cyclone for both the Rohingya refugees and the host communities in Cox's Bazar. The cyclone DIM was presented to the ISCG and EPRWG in March and April 2020, to inform contingency planning for the Rohingya refugees and the Cox's Bazar District cyclone.

(b) Wind Assessment and Modelling: UNDP with support from consultancy firm Sander & Partners conducted wind assessment and modelling for Rohingya camps. The wind modelling provides and shows the potential impact of three hazardous wind regimes, namely: 1. a category I cyclone on the Saffir-Simpson scale, 2. strong monsoon winds, and 3. a pre-monsoon season storm. The wind assessment product was released in March 2020 and is currently being used by different humanitarian stakeholders in the camps.

(c) Localized weather forecasting: UNDP in partnership with RIMES and BMD has been working for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar. UNDP, in collaboration with RIMES-BMD developed and disseminated monthly and seasonal weather bulletin and shared with key stakeholders. During cyclone Amphan, near real-time severe weather forecast and cyclone track was provided to the key stakeholders including ISCG. Through this partnership, an integrated forecast dissemination portal – INSTANT (<https://instant.rimes.int/>) was developed using numerical weather modelling. This provides Upazila level short-range weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar district including automated alert system when threshold level for maximum rainfall or wind gust is reached. The portal has been integrated into the BMD website and publicly available (to access please visit BMD website [bmd.gov.bd](http://bmd.gov.bd) and then open regional forecast tab on the left side).

Indicator 2: UNDP hired a consultant in February, 2020 to prepare the comprehensive report on the list of vulnerable communities and location map in Cox's Bazar District. The expected comprehensive report will help to identify and reveal the exact geographical and social communities, watersheds, and other locations that are susceptible to different hazards and extreme weather in the District. Due to inability of field level data collection by the consultant due to lockdown, this activity has been delayed. Work has resumed. Consultant is currently making field visits and gathering data and the report is expected to be completed by September 2020.

Indicator 3: UNDP, in partnership with RIMES and BMD has been working for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar since October 2019. UNDP in collaboration with RIMES-BMD has developed and disseminated several monthly and seasonal weather forecasting with key stakeholders. A server has been installed in BMD which enabled high resolution (up to 9km) forecast as compared to 18km resolution in the past. During cyclone Amphan, regular weather forecasting and bulletin were shared with key stakeholders, particularly ISCG/EPRWG. Through this partnership, an integrated forecast dissemination portal – INSTANT (<https://instant.rimes.int/>) - was developed in May 2020 using numerical weather modelling which provides Upazila level short-range 5-day weather forecast for Cox's Bazar. The portal is integrated into the BMD website and publicly available (to access please visit BMD website [www.bmd.gov.bd](http://www.bmd.gov.bd) and then open regional forecast tab on the left side).

## [FIN] Report on indicators

Indicator 01: The update on this indicator is available in the interim report section. Furthermore, weather forecasting portal and seasonal outlook products are published in the public domain. Based on the request of ISCG/EPRWG, DRM project provides regular updates on monsoon alerts to over 200 member WhatsApp group of EPRWG. Based on the weather forecasting and monsoon alerts, EPRWG, SMSD and shelter stakeholders organized early actions in the camps. The wind assessment report is also published in humanitarian response repository and used by different humanitarian stakeholders working in camps especially SMSD and Shelter sector. UNDP presented and shared the cyclone disaster impact model (DIM) with UNRCO, ISCG Senior Coordinator, ISCG secretariat, EPRWG and key UN agencies during April 2020 for use. The cyclone impact scenarios and model report were further shared with EPRWG in October 2020 to inform and include in ISCG cyclone contingency plan 2021 which yet to publish.

Indicator 02: The final report on the vulnerable communities and location maps completed in September 2020. The study conducted hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and risk analysis and mapping for Cox's Bazar district. The study also shows the spatial distribution of different vulnerable communities, analyses the social safety net and government programs for vulnerable communities, and shares key recommendations. The report presented and handed over to the relief and rehabilitation section of the DC office in October 2020. UNDP also presented and shared this report with key stakeholders through UNDP led DRR stakeholder group. (Link <https://cutt.ly/xj5LsUM>)

Indicator 03: The detail update on this indicator is available in the interim report section. The localized forecast dissemination portal is publicly available (<https://instant.rimes.int/>) since May 2020 and has also integrated into the BMD weather forecasting website (to access please visit BMD website [www.bmd.gov.bd](http://www.bmd.gov.bd) and then open the regional forecast tab on the left side). Project also provided necessary training and orientation to government, humanitarian, and BMD staff for interpreting weather forecasting information and products. Based on the request of ISCG/EPRWG, DRM project provides regular updates on monsoon alerts to over 200 member WhatsApp group of EPRWG. Based on the weather forecasting, monsoon alerts and seasonal outlook products, EPRWG, SMSD and shelter stakeholders organized early actions and preparedness measures in the camps. The weather forecasting was mostly aligned when it crosschecked with the realtime rain gauge data. However, there was no short-range forecast information and product were available previously for Upazila level in Cox's Bazar district. UNDP in partnership with RIMES/BMD has advanced localized weather forecast in Cox's Bazar which is significant step forward in terms of preparedness and it also recognized by ISCG/EPRWG and humanitarian stakeholders.

Project conducted an online survey where a total of 21 focal points from humanitarian organizations/ institutions/ sectors performed. Data analysis shows that 90.48% agencies/organizations/sectors have used weather forecasts, seasonal outlook and risk assessment products and services. While 85.71% of focal points/respondents have reported that the number of trusted forecasts, risk assessment, and seasonal outlook products increased in the last 12 months. (The detailed survey report is available in <https://cutt.ly/yj5L0v9>). However, UNDP and RIMES are now working under Japan funding to further advance weather forecasting based on the feedbacks from humanitarian stakeholders, including integrate 3 hourly interval forecast data (previously it was 24 hourly) and global tidal data into INSTANT portal.

## Activities

## Activities

#01

## Short description

Development of forecast products with Bangladesh Meteorological Department

## Detailed description (if needed)

Consultation with stakeholders to identify information needs for the Rohingya response; Identification of opportunities and barriers for institutionalizing local forecasting for Cox's Bazar; Training; Technical support from RIMES to BMD for troubleshooting and streamlining; Development and provision of short-range forecast at high resolution by BMD; Development of seasonal forecast at district level on the basis of BMD, RIMES and others stakeholders' work underpinning the regional and national seasonal forecasting; Translation of seasonal forecast into Bangla and colloquial Rohingya; Socialization of forecast products among stakeholders, including local government, humanitarian and FbF stakeholders. When these forecast products are made public, UNDP is entering into a Letter of Agreement with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department to support installation of WMO standard weather station adjacent to the camp (to strengthen systematic, sustainable and nationally owned data collection on rainfall in the camps) and development of forecast products. To provide BMD training, UNDP will enter into an agreement with RIMES (The Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia), which is an international and intergovernmental institution, owned and managed by its Member States, for the generation and application of early warning information. BMD and RIMES are the key stakeholders organizing the Monsoon Forum nationally.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The installation of weather station, training to BMD and humanitarian actors, publish forecasting in BMD website and related activities will be completed within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP in partnership and collaboration with RIMES and BMD has been working for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar since October 2019. An inception and consultation workshop with key stakeholders organized in December 2019. RIMES and BMD organized meetings, focus group discussions and a consultation meeting with key humanitarian stakeholders during January 2020. RIMES completed training on Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) for BMD staff in January 2020. Since May 2020, RIMES has been developing and disseminating monthly and seasonal weather forecasting for humanitarian stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. During cyclone Amphan, several weather forecasting and bulletin were shared with key stakeholders particularly ISCG/EPRWG. A localized forecast dissemination portal developed and is publicly available (<https://instant.rimes.int/>) since May 2020 and also integrated into the BMD weather forecasting website. DRM project provides regular updates on monsoon alerts to over 200 member whatsapp group of EPRWG. Project organized an orientation on INSTANT portal for over 30 ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. RIMES organized semi-virtual training for humanitarian and government officials on the interpretation of weather forecasting information, products, and alerts system from 28-29 October 2020. RIMES also organized a semi-virtual training on the seasonal forecasting system FOCUS (Forecast Customization System) for BMD professionals on 30 October 2020. RIMES also installed the Automated Weather Station at WFP warehouse in Ukhia which was pending due to COVID-19 lockdown and approval process.

The partnership with RIMES/BMD remained very beneficial for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar. Localised weather forecasting and early warning was a significant step forward in terms of preparedness. It allowed to assess the danger in real time and to inform the humanitarian community to take early actions.

#02

Short description

Enhance knowledge of local geological risk conditions to enable development of landslide models

Detailed description (if needed)

Collaborate with NASA to upgrade satellite-based regional landslide model with data collected from actors and field in Cox's Bazar; monitor quality of NASA model for limitations and utilize alternate landslide model(s) to update the current susceptibility maps if necessary; Collaborate and support the Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) through a Letter of Agreement to improve local geological knowledge of the area; Coordination of UNDP activities with the ISCG NatHaz working group.

Data to be shared with NASA for upgrading regional landslide model and quality monitoring will be based on field observations shared by Site Management and Development stakeholders such as UNHCR and IOM (who are monitoring field changes through internal measures).

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#04

## Short description

Support Government to develop report on at-risk communities and locations in the district

## Detailed description (if needed)

The purpose of the activity is to support the Deputy Commissioner's Office to develop their own report on at-risk communities and locations in the district, which can be shared with non-government stakeholders to prioritize and guide DRR interventions. The visualization of registered at-risk areas will also be a resource for the district and upazila administrations when activating their emergency control rooms. The report will draw on pre-existing hazard and risk assessments, Community Risk Assessments produced under Result 03 of this project and those made available from other DRR projects in the district, and additional data collection. Collection and inventory of existing risk data and assessments for the district, including community risk assessments and assessments by the NatHaz task force stakeholders; Identification of key gaps; Data collection and liaising with partners to fill critical gaps; Hazard and exposure assessment and impact analysis; Mapping and visualization; Dissemination to key institutional stakeholders (ie decision-makers as well as non-government DRR actors in Cox's Bazar district) including union parishads .. UNDP will utilize national and international short-term expertise under the guidance of the project manager.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The vulnerability study and related activities will be completed and then the report will be printed and handover within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP hired a consultant in February, 2020 to prepare the report on the vulnerable communities and location maps in Cox's Bazar District. The expected comprehensive report will help to identify and reveal the exact geographical and social communities and other locations that are susceptible to different hazards and extreme weather in the District. However, the field work and data collection was delayed due to COVID-19 lockdown and movement restriction. The field work and data collection resumed and completed in August 2020. The final report on the vulnerable communities and location maps was submitted in Mid-October 2020. The study conducted hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and risk analysis and mapping for Cox's Bazar district. The study also shows the spatial distribution of different vulnerable communities, analyses the social safety net and government programs for vulnerable communities, and shares key recommendations. The report on vulnerable communities and locations in Cox's Bazar district was presented and handed over to the relief and rehabilitation section of the DC office in late October 2020. UNDP also presented and shared this report with key stakeholders through UNDP led DRR stakeholder group. The report was finally handed over to the relief and rehabilitation section of the DC office in October 2020. This study report is very useful for the local government and other stakeholders to identify the vulnerable communities and locations that are susceptible to different hazards and extreme weather in the District. (Link <https://cutt.ly/xj5LsUM>)

#05

## Short description

Knowledge exchange workshops between researchers and stakeholders working on hazards in Cox's Bazar district

## Detailed description (if needed)

In the course of the year, 4 thematic workshops will take place to which humanitarian, Deputy Commissioner's Office, RRRC and national research institutions (such as CEGIS, the Water Modeling Institute, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the Geological Survey, and DDMC) will be invited to share research and discuss emerging issues for Cox's Bazar district. Invitations to humanitarian stakeholders will be shared through the ISCG Information Management Working Group and ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: One remaining workshop (Lessons Learned Stakeholder Workshop: Post COVID-19 response and post monsoon) will be organized within September 2020.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP organized five thematic knowledge exchange workshops on disaster risk management aspects with aims to exchange knowledge and lessons learned among stakeholders working in Cox's Bazar. As discussed in interim report, the first knowledge exchange workshop on Landslide and Flash Flood Risk Mitigation in August 2019; the second workshop on Hazard and Risk in November 2019; the third workshop on Forecast Application for Disaster Risk Management in December 2019, and the fourth workshop on Hydro-Meteorological Hazards in February 2020. In these knowledge exchange workshops, humanitarian actors, DC's Office, RRRC, national research institutions and academics were invited to share research result and discuss the emerging issues in Cox's Bazar District.

The project organized the 5<sup>th</sup> knowledge exchange workshop on "COVID-19 Response and Lessons Learned in Cox's Bazar District" on 14 October 2020. It was organized through an online webinar due to the COVID-19 restriction. The workshop helped to catch-up on excellent lessons being learned from the actors/researchers in performing collaborated and individual COVID-19 responses on the ground. A total of 73 participants from the District Administration, Department of Disaster Management (DDM), UN agencies, Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), International NGOs, and National NGOs participated in the Webinar.

[INT] Progress report on the activities

Activity 1: UNDP in partnership and collaboration with RIMES and BMD has been working for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar since October 2019. UNDP has entered into a formal partnership with RIMES through a Letter of Agreement in October 2019. UNDP, jointly with RIMES and BMD organized a consultation workshop with key stakeholders in December 2019. For the installation of the Automated Weather Station (AWS), a suitable site has been identified at WFP warehouse in Ukhia. RIMES has procured the AWS in March 2020. However, the transportation of AWS to Bangladesh and its installation has been delayed due to COVID-19. Alternative modalities of transporting the AWS via land is being explored.

RIMES and BMD organized meetings, focus group discussions, and a consultation meeting with humanitarian stakeholders in January 2020 to identify ways to understand the needs and support localized forecasting for the eight upazilas in Cox's Bazar. RIMES completed training on Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) for BMD staff in January 2020. Since May 2020, UNDP, in collaboration with RIMES-BMD has been developing and disseminating monthly and seasonal weather forecasting and has been sharing with key stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. During cyclone Amphan, severe weather forecasting and bulletin were shared with key stakeholders particularly ISCG/EPRWG. Through this partnership, an integrated forecast dissemination portal - INSTANT - developed in May 2020 using numerical weather modelling which provides Upazila level short-range weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar. The portal is integrated into the BMD website and currently publicly available (to access please visit BMD website [www.bmd.gov.bd](http://www.bmd.gov.bd) and then open regional forecast tab). Based on the request of ISCG/EPRWG, DRM project provides regular updates on monsoon alerts to over 200 member whatsapp group of EPRWG. UNDP, jointly with RIMES organized an orientation for over 30 ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders in Cox's Bazar to demonstrate the availability of forecast information in INSTANT portal, interpretation of forecast products, and its alerting mechanism.

The partnership and collaboration with RIMES and BMD remained very beneficial for advancing localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar. UNDP is the only organization collaborating with RIMES and BMD for localized weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar.

Activity 2:

(a) Landslide susceptibility & dynamic hazard models: UNDP, in collaboration with NASA COMPAS project, developed several landslide susceptibility & dynamic hazard models for Rohingya camps. The COMPAS landslide project worked with three major methodologies, firstly it developed landslide susceptibility map from Earth Observe (EO) data, secondly, it incorporates satellite-based precipitation to estimate landslide hazard in near-real-time, and lastly it estimates the exposure of infrastructure or population to this hazard. The landslide models are publicly available since the end of 2019 (published through NatHaz Summary report and other websites) and used by different SMSD and Shelter sector stakeholders.

(b) Installation and monitoring of rain gauges jointly with GSB and NGI: UNDP in partnership Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB), Norwegian Geotechnical Institute (NGI), and UNHCR, has installed rain gauges in three landslide-prone areas around the Rohingya refugee sites in Cox's Bazar. Besides, In the past, GSB and NGI installed four automated rain gauges in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar town and Teknaf town. The rain gauges have been supporting the decision-makers to monitor the weather situation in the areas around the camps and send alerts when high-intensity rainfall is significantly increasing the risk of landslides. Together with the landslide and flash flood, incident reports are being compiled by the ISCG Site Management sector. The rainfall gauge data has been enabling the humanitarian actors to gain a better understanding of how vulnerable the camp and settlement areas are to rainfall-triggered landslide. Until now, several lessons learned report informed the rainfall data and ISCG regularly using rainfall data for their weekly monsoon preparedness and response updates. However, UNDP has been prioritizing GSB as a key partner for knowledge exchange workshops and advancing geological and landslide knowledge for Rohingya camps.

(c) Wind assessment for Rohingya camps: UNDP with support from consultancy firm Sander & Partners conducted wind assessment and modelling for Rohingya camps. The wind assessment product provides the potential impact of three hazardous wind regimes, namely: 1. a category I cyclone on the Saffir-Simpson scale, 2. strong monsoon winds and 3. a pre-monsoon season storm. The wind assessment product released in March 2020 and currently being used by key humanitarian stakeholders in the camps. The product, mapping and results of wind assessment has been supporting emergency preparedness and early action measures, helping to prioritize the vulnerable camps and populations, supporting evidence-based site planning.

Activity 3: UNDP, with support from consultancy firm Tonkin + Taylor developed the tropical cyclone disaster impact Modelling (DIM), simulating the impacts of two (2) scenarios on the populations of the Rohingya refugee camps and the surrounding host communities. The first scenario was a Category 1 cyclone incident with a high tide, representing the most probable severe weather event. The second scenario considered a Category 4 cyclone occurring during a king tide, representing a much higher impact event. Disaster impacts have been modelled under each impact scenario, using a risk assessment approach to understand the exposure and vulnerability of both the Rohingya refugees and the host communities. The cyclone DIM estimates the impacts on population and buildings from wind and coastal inundation associated with a cyclone for both the Rohingya refugees and the host communities in Cox's Bazar. The cyclone DIM is available and was shared with ISCG, EPRWG, and UNRCO in April 2020 to support the contingency planning of the Rohingya refugees and the host communities. The DIM is particularly valuable for Cox's Bazar district as such data is unavailable for outside camp level.

Activity 4: UNDP hired a consultant in February, 2020 to prepare the comprehensive report on the list of vulnerable communities and location map in Cox's Bazar District. The expected comprehensive report will help to identify and reveal the exact geographical and social communities, watersheds, and other locations that are susceptible to different hazards and extreme weather in the District. Due to inability of field level data collection by the consultant due to lockdown, this activity has been delayed. Work has resumed. Consultant is currently making field visits and gathering data and the report is expected to be completed by September 2020.

Activity 5: UNDP organized four thematic knowledge exchange workshops: the first knowledge exchange workshop on Landslide and Flash Flood Risk Mitigation in August 2019; the second workshop on Hazard and Risk in November 2019; the third workshop on Forecast Application for Disaster Risk Management in December 2019, and the fourth workshop on Hydro-Meteorological Hazards in February 2020. In these knowledge exchange workshops, humanitarian actors, DC's Office, RRRC, national research institutions and academics were invited to share research result and discuss the emerging issues in Cox's Bazar District.

## [FIN] Conclusions on the result

Disaster response planning and decision making of key stakeholders has been supported by increased access to improved weather forecasting, risk assessments, modelling and seasonal outlook products. UNDP in partnership with RIMES/BMD developed and institutionalized localized weather forecast in Cox's Bazar for the first time which remained a significant step forward in terms of preparedness and it also recognized by ISCG/EPRWG and humanitarian stakeholders. The cyclone impact scenarios, wind assessment, landslide susceptibility model, weather instruments commissioned under this project were informed monsoon and cyclone preparedness planning of ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders. The vulnerability study report is very useful for the local government and other stakeholders to identify the vulnerable communities and locations that are susceptible to different hazards and extreme weather in the District. Project organized several knowledge exchange workshops on disaster risk management aspects helped humanitarian stakeholders in exchanging knowledge, experience and lessons learned. However, the installation of automated weather station was delayed due to COVID-19 lockdown and approval process.

## 4.3 Results - Result [ 03]

## Result title

Landslide and flash flood risk is reduced in most-vulnerable communities.

### 4.3 Results

Sector / Amount

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

276.856,55€

[FIN] Estimated total amount

275.220,06€

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Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result

Individuals

19.146

Organisations

0

Households

Individuals per household

Total individuals

19.146

[FIN] Actual number of direct beneficiaries reached

Individuals

50.446

Organisations

Households

Individuals per household

Total individuals

50.446

Beneficiary type

- IDPs
- Refugees
- Returnees
- Local population
- Other

Does this result specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes
- No

Comments on beneficiaries

The number of beneficiaries encompasses the total number of beneficiaries captured by indicator 1 and 2.

[INT] Report on beneficiaries

For implementing CBDRR activities in host communities, UNDP has coordinated and partnered with local government (UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC) and different UN Agencies and NGOs involved in DRR activities. UNDP and partner DRC has coordinated with Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) stakeholders, Shelter Stakeholders and CiC for implementing CBDRR activities in Rohingya camps. A total 50,238 individuals (48,553 Rohingya refugees through risk mitigation, 456 UDMC members and local communities through CRA processes, and 1,229 participants through National Disaster Preparedness Day - NDPD observation) were reached through different community-based disaster risk reduction interventions.

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## [FIN] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP partnered with local government (UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC) and collaborated with different UN Agencies and NGOs involved in DRR activities for implementing the CBDRR activities in host communities. UNDP and partner DRC coordinated with Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) stakeholders, Shelter Stakeholders and CiC for implementing CBDRR activities in Rohingya camps. A total 50,446 individuals (48,553 Rohingya refugees through risk mitigation, 456 UDMC members and local communities through CRA processes, and 1,229 participants through National Disaster Preparedness Day - NDPD observation, and 208 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers through landslide and flash flood preparedness training) were reached through different community-based disaster risk reduction interventions.

## Transfer modalities

Is any transfer of cash, vouchers or in kind envisaged for this result?

No

[FIN] Update transfer modalities used in this result:

## Cash (single sector)

- Yes  
 No

## Voucher

- Yes  
 No

## In kind

- Yes  
 No

## Break down of the transfer modalities

	Estimated total net amount	Estimated number of individuals	Conditional transfer?	Local origin	Regional origin	International origin
Cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Please select"/>			
Voucher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Please select"/>			
In kind	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Please select"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Result amount not allocated to transfer modalities (for indication)

275.220,06€

Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

UNDP's partner DRC implemented the risk reduction mitigation schemes in Rohingya camps through Cash for Work (CfW) modality. The main objective of this activity was to reduce the risk of landslide and flash flood in Rohingya camps. However, the risk mitigation schemes were implemented through CfW modality, so that it also generates the employment/income opportunities for the Rohingya refugees. The project engaged 1,575 workers for 16 days of CfW. Each CfW beneficiaries received BDT 350 per day following the guideline of Transfers Working Group (TWG) of ISCG. The implementing partner DRC selected CfW beneficiaries, in coordination with SMSD stakeholders, UN agencies and CiC based on the following criteria, i) Rohingya refugees living in camps 8E and 8W, ii) flash flood/ landslide affected household in the camps, iii) Household afflicted by additional marginalization (Women headed households, family member with disability, minority households), iv) The standard minimum age for CfW worker is 18 years old, while the maximum working age is 65 years, v) follow the minimum age principles of Child Labor Law of Bangladesh etc. The payment of CfW was made weekly basis in presence of CiC and Majhis to ensure transparency. The beneficiary token was verified with mater roll while distributing hand cash. Donor visibility was ensured through banner, beneficiary card, apron and signboard.

[FIN] Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

## Indicators

## Indicators

#01

Type / Subsector

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).

Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Source and method of data collection

Community Risk Assessments, Risk Reduction Action Plans, Intervention reports, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, NPM and UNHCR population statistics

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Community Risk Assessments, Risk Reduction Action Plans, NGO partner reports, IOM/NPM population data

Baseline

0,00

Target value

18.786,00

Progress value

50.238,00

Achieved value

50.238,00

Comments on the indicator

The project aims to implement small-scale risk mitigation activities at the local level in 5 Rohingya refugee camps. An assumption has been made that the budget available will allow for interventions in 20 Rohingya refugee camp blocks . Estimate for Rohingya beneficiaries based on average number of households in representative in-camp "locations" used by the IOM Needs and Population Monitoring to inform response actors, which are equivalent of mahjee blocks. Each mahjee block is estimated to encompass approximately 112 households. Estimate for Bangladeshi beneficiaries is based on the assumption that 50% of the population in each of the targeted villages will benefit from the intervention implemented, and the average population size of Bangladeshi villages in Cox ' No-cost extension: The small-scale risk mitigation at Bangladeshi communities will not be done as budget shifted to COVID-19 response thus the target decreased to 18786

#02

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of volunteer trained on landslide and flash-flood preparedness

Source and method of data collection

Training report, attendance sheet

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Training report, attendance sheet

Baseline

0,00

Target value

360,00

Progress value

0,00

Achieved value

208,00

Comments on the indicator

A total of 12 batches training on landslide and flash-flood preparedness for the 360 volunteers in both camps and host-communities will be organized

Comments on all indicators for this result

[INT] Update on indicators

Indicator 1: An estimated 48,553 Rohingya refugees (11,204 households – based on IOM Needs and Population Monitoring - NPM) living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps have directly benefited from the landslide and flash flood small-scale mitigation carried out by partner NGO DRC through cash for work (CfW). A total 71 landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes (including road repair, improve drainage system, soil retention/ slope stabilization structure, bridges, and stairs) were constructed in these 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps. The project engaged a total 1,575 individual workers for 16 days (695 in 8E camp, 880 in 8W camp) through the CfW modality to construct these 71 landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes. So, it is estimated that the cash for work also benefited a total 7,875 household members of the 1,575 individual workers from 8E and 8W camps.

UNDP supported 8 UDMCs to conduct the community risk assessment and risk reduction action plan under 3 Upazilas (Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, and Pekua). A total of 456 UDMC members and local communities directly involved in the community risk assessment and risk reduction action planning processes, including receiving orientation for CRA conduction.

In addition, UNDP in collaboration with DC Office and UNO Offices, celebrated the National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD) on 10 March 2020. A total 1,229 participants (306 participants in Cox's Bazar, 306 participants in Moheshkhali, 309 participants in Kutubdia, and 272 participants in Pekua) participated in NDPD rallies, discussions, seminars, and received different awareness and visibility materials. A total 50,238 people (48,553 Rohingya refugees through risk mitigation, 456 UDMC members, and local communities through CRA processes and 1,229 participants through NDPD observation) enhanced their capacity to face shocks and stresses through different communities-based disaster risk reduction interventions.

Indicator 2: A total of 12 batches training on landslide and flash-flood preparedness for the 360 volunteers in both camps and host communities will be organized in August and September 2020.

## [FIN] Report on indicators

Indicator 01: A total of 50,238 individuals (48,553 Rohingya refugees reached through risk mitigation in 8E and 8W camps, 456 UDMC members and local communities reached through CRA processes, and 1,229 people reached through National Disaster Preparedness Day - NDPD observation) were reached through different community-based disaster risk reduction and risk mitigation interventions that enhanced their capacity to face shocks and stresses. The number of people covered through risk mitigation and site improvement works at the camps level are now more in capacity to face shock and stress. Their shelters and camps are more protective now considering the landslide and flash flood.

Indicator 02: A total of 208 CPP volunteers were trained on landslide and flash flood preparedness from August to September 2020. Project in collaboration with Cox's Bazar District Administration organized a total of eight batches of in-person training to reach these 208 CPP volunteers. However, the project reached lesser volunteers for this training considering the initial targets. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was movement restriction and limitation to access the refugee camps. Also, the project has to follow the COVID-19 prevention measures and social distancing to organize this training. Therefore, the project in collaboration with District Administration organized eight batches of in-person training for a total of 208 CPP volunteers working in the host communities.

## Activities

## Activities

#01

## Short description

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Bangladeshi communities at risk of landslide and flash floods

## Detailed description (if needed)

Micro-schemes for risk mitigation in vulnerable communities in the district. As mentioned in the response strategy, the present action strategically targets landslide and flash flood risk mitigation outside of the Rohingya-hosting unions due to the a) disproportionate number of DRR interventions in the seven JRP unions compared to the rest of the district, and b ) due to the larger number of agencies (ie WFP, UNHCR, IOM, the Red Cross / Red Crescent movement, OFDA and PRM) investing in cyclone risk reduction, cyclone shelters and cyclone early warning throughout the district.

Sub-activities include: Identification of 8 target unions in 4 upazilas; Community Risk Assessment and development of Risk Reduction Action Plan; Implementation of critical local-level structural and non-structural RRAP actions with the community; Training of men and women volunteers in existing volunteers structures on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.

While CRAs will be directly implemented by UNDP, UNDP will identify and work through competitively selected NGOs for implementation of RRAP actions, following the model from CDM phase I. CRA methodology requires the involvement of women and girls, the poorest of the poor, and the elderly.

Findings of the Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plans will be fed into Result 2, Activity 4 (identification of vulnerable areas of the district). RRAPs will be shared with other DRR stakeholders directly as well.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the risk reduction mitigation sub-activity will not be implemented as the budget shifted into COVID-19 emergency response under activity 1.5. The volunteer training on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness will be completed within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP supported 8 Unions to conduct the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) under 3 Upazilas (Moheshkhali, Kutubdia and Pekua). The CRA and RRAP were followed the government approved community risk assessment guidelines and related tools. A total of 456 UDMC members and local communities directly participated in the CRA and RRAP processes. The detail CRA processes are available in interim report. However, the CRA reports are available and were handed over to respective Unions in January 2020. The CRA reports also shared with DRRO office and other stakeholders working in respective areas. The DMCs and other stakeholders were followed CRAs and RRAPs when implementing any risk mitigation and structural schemes.

UNDP and partner ESDO observed the National Disaster Preparedness Day on 10 March 2020 along with District and Upazila administration, where a total 1,229 participants (306 participants in Cox's Bazar, 306 participants in Moheshkhali, 309 participants in Kutubdia, and 272 participants in Pekua) attended. However, due to COVID-19 situation the landslide and flashflood risk reduction activities for Bangladeshi communities were repogrammed into disability inclusive COVID-19 response prior approval from donors.

UNDP hired a consultant for developing a module and conducting training on landslide and flash flood preparedness for CPP volunteers working in both camps and host communities. The consultant developed the training module in May 2020. The training activities were affected and delayed due to COVID-19 lockdown and restriction. However, UNDP in collaboration with Cox's Bazar District Administration organized a total of eight batches of in-person training on landslide and flash flood preparedness to reach a total of 208 CPP volunteers working in host-communities during August to September 2020. Project organized these training following the COVID-19 prevention measures and social distancing.

#02

## Short description

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Rohingya camps at risk of landslide and flash floods

## Detailed description (if needed)

Micro-schemes for risk mitigation in vulnerable communities in the camps. As mentioned in the response strategy, the present action strategically targets landslide and flash flood risk mitigation in blocks rather than initiatives related to monsoon- or cyclone-triggered temporary relocation, so as not to add UNDP as an additional stakeholder on a topic which is already complex and where action in camp is under clear UNHCR / IOM / ISCG lead.

The purpose of the activity is to support small-scale risk reduction in the Rohingya camp in a way which integrates local knowledge, best practice from cam-based community-based DRR, and the technical guidelines for Site Improvements.

Sub-activities include: Stock-taking of existing CBDRM initiatives in the Rohingya camps and extraction of lessons learnt; Knowledge exchange workshop between humanitarian, national DM practitioners, people from Chittagong Hill Tracts and relevant researchers on landslide and flash flood mitigation; support to existing Site Management Agencies to implement community risk assessment and small-scale landslide and flash flood mitigation in 5 critically hazardous camps. Training of men and women volunteers in existing structures on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.

Workshop report to be shared with stakeholders in Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and relevant counterparts in Dhaka.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The volunteer training on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness will be completed within NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP in partnership with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) implemented the CBDRR activities in the Rohingya camps. Firstly, DRC, along with the site management partners, the government CiC officials and camp communities, reviewed the existing incident reports and site improvement minimum standards, conducted DRR needs analyses and identified the landslide and flash flood risk reduction schemes. Then DRC implemented a total of 71 identified landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes through cash for work (CfW) in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps. An estimated 48,553 Rohingya refugees (11,204 households - based on IOM NPM) living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps have been directly benefited from these landslides and flash floods small-scale mitigation schemes. The DRC engaged a total of 1,575 individual workers for 16 days (695 in 8E camp, 880 in 8W camp) through the Cash CfW modality to construct these 71 schemes.

The project also organized a knowledge exchange workshop on landslide and flash flood community risk mitigation on 27th August 2019. The workshop helped exchange of knowledge, experience and lessons learned on the landslide and flash flood risk mitigation among stakeholders working in host communities, refugee camps, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The workshop report published and shared with stakeholders.

The project organized landslide and flash flood preparedness for 208 CPP volunteers working in the host-communities. However, the project wasn't able to reach volunteers working in the camps. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was movement restriction and limitation to access the refugee camps. Besides, the project has to follow the COVID-19 prevention measures and social distancing to organized these trainings. Therefore, the project in collaboration with District Administration organized training for 208 CPP volunteers working in the host communities instead of camp volunteers..

#03

## Short description

Renovation of CPP Ukhia upazila office space

## Detailed description (if needed)

Internal renovation of Upazila administration-allocated but not yet operational Cyclone Preparedness Programme office premises for Ukhia upazila. Complementary but not overlapping with other organizations's investment in expanding the volunteer structure - included at request of the national Director, Cyclone Preparedness Programme).

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) remained a key partner in Cox's Bazar for disaster preparedness and response activities. UNDP renovated the CPP Cox's Bazar office space in March 2020. Initially, UNDP planned to renovate the Ukhia CPP office, but Ukhia CPP office was renovated by other agencies in 2019. Therefore, after consulting with the Deputy Director of CPP, the renovation for CPP Cox's Bazar office was done. (Certificate of completion/thanks letter is available in <https://cutt.ly/pj5VJ4j>)

## [INT] Progress report on the activities

Activity 1:

(a) Community risk assessment: UNDP supported 8 Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs) to conduct the Community Risk Assessment (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plan (RRAP) under 3 Upazilas (Moheshkhali, Kutubdia and Pekua). To conduct the CRA and RRAP, UNDP identified the 8 most vulnerable Unions (Shilkhali and Taitong Unions under Pekua Upazila; Ali Akbar Deil, Baraghope and Uttardhurung Unions under Kutubdia Upazila; and Dhalghata, Hoanak and Matarbari Unions under Moheshkhali Upazila) with the support from Cox's Bazar District relief and rehabilitation office (DRRO). UNDP hired a consultancy firm KILLABD to support UDMCs in conducting the CRA. The government approved community risk assessment guidelines, and related tools were followed. A total of 456 UDMC members and local communities directly participated in the community risk assessment and risk reduction action planning processes. Participants were introduced to and used different participatory CRA techniques and tools (including transect walk, social mapping, hazard mapping, hazard Venn diagram, livelihood seasonal calendar, hazard seasonal calendar, FGDs and KIIs etc.) for assessing hazards, vulnerabilities, risks; and preparing coping strategies and a risk reduction action plan. The CRA reports are available and were handed over to 8 Union disaster management committees. The CRAs have been also accessed by NGOs and UN Agencies planning DRR interventions in these Upazila.

(b) Risk reduction and awareness campaign activities: The project contracted ESDO (a local NGO) in March 2020 to implement the landslide and flashflood risk reduction activities in Bangladeshi communities. After contracting, the ESDO prepared awareness materials and organized the National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD) observation/celebration on 10 March 2020 along with District and Upazila administration, where a total 1,229 participants (306 participants in Cox's Bazar, 306 participants in Moheshkhali, 309 participants in Kutubdia, and 272 participants in Pekua) attended. Following this, COVID-19 pandemic hit Bangladesh including Cox's Bazar. Due to COVID-19 impacts, the planned implementation of landslide and flashflood risk reduction and all other field level activities had to be postponed. Considering the situation, upon discussion and approval from donors, the project team reprogrammed the landslide and flashflood risk reduction activities under ESDO contract into disability inclusive COVID-19 response.

(c) Training for volunteers: the capacity building on 'Preparedness for Response' is one of the most important components of Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR). UNDP hired a consultant to develop a module and conduct training to 'Building capacity of the volunteers on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.' The consultant developed the training module in May 2020. In addition, 240 CPP volunteers from above mentioned 8 Bangladeshi Unions were identified for the training. The volunteer training is expected to be completed by September 2020.

Activity 2:

(a) Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities in Rohingya camps: To support Rohingya communities reduce their risk of landslide and flash flood impacts, UNDP hired DRC - a site management partner NGO - to implement the CBDRR activities in the Rohingya camps. Firstly, DRC, along with the site management partners, the government CiC officials, and camp communities, reviewed the existing incident reports, DRR needs analyses and site improvement minimum standards, and identified the landslide and flash flood risk reduction schemes. Then DRC implemented a total of 71 identified landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes through cash for work (CfW) in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps. The landslide and flash flood small structural mitigation schemes include road repairing, improving the drainage system, soil retention, building slope stabilization structures, bridges, and stairs schemes etc. An estimated 48,553 Rohingya refugees (11,204 households - based on IOM NPM) living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps have been directly benefited from these landslides and flash floods small-scale mitigation schemes carried out by DRC. The DRC engaged a total of 1,575 individual workers for 16 days (695 in 8E camp, 880 in 8W camp) through the Cash CfW modality to construct these 71 landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes. So, it is estimated that the cash for work also benefited a total of 7,875 household members of the 1,575 individual workers from 8E and 8W camps.

(b) Knowledge exchange workshop : the project organized a knowledge exchange workshop on landslide and flash flood community risk mitigation on 27th August 2019 at Sea Palace Hotel Cox's Bazar. The objective of the workshop was to enable the exchange of knowledge on the topic of landslide and flash flood community risk mitigation among the practitioners working in host communities, refugee camps, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. A total of 48 participants from the District administration, local government in monsoon-affected Upazilas of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong Hill Tracts Communities, and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) participated in the workshop. The workshop report is available and has been published.

(c) Training for volunteers: the capacity building on 'Preparedness for Response' is one of the most important components of CBDRR. UNDP hired a consultant to develop training module and conduct training 'Building capacity of the volunteers on recognizing landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.' The consultant developed the training module in May 2020. A total of 120 CPP volunteers working in 4 camps have been identified for the training. The volunteer training is expected to be completed by September 2020.

Activity 3: UNDP renovated the CPP Cox's Bazar office space in March 2020. Initially, UNDP planned to renovate the Ukhia CPP office, but Ukhia CPP office was renovated by other agencies in 2019. Therefore, after consulting with the Deputy Director of CPP, the renovation for CPP Cox's Bazar office was done.

## [FIN] Conclusions on the result

Project supported the most vulnerable Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities to reduce and manage landslide, flash flood, and cyclone disaster risks through CBDRR activities. A total of 15 community risk assessment and risk reduction action plans were conducted and handed over to respective DMCs. A total of 71 landslide and flash flood small-scale structural mitigation schemes implemented by partner DRM through cash for work have directly benefited an estimated 48,553 Rohingya refugees (11,204 households - based on IOM NPM) living in 55 Majhi bocks under 8E and 8W camps from landslide and flash flood small-scale risks and impacts.

In March 2020, with the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, project footprint in the field had to be reduced which slowed down the planned project activities. Following the project impact assessment (due to COVID19 pandemic), the risk mitigation activities of host communities were reprogrammed into COVID-19 response in consultation with donors.

The project in collaboration with District Administration organized training for 208 CPP volunteers working in the host communities. However, project couldn't able reach volunteers working in camps with this training due to COVID-19 lockdown and restriction to access the refugee camps.

The renovation for CPP Cox's Bazar office resulted in better volunteer management and coordination which is reflected in volunteer mobilization during the COVID-19 response.



4.3 Results - Result [04]

Result title

The Rohingya humanitarian response system and actors' disaster risk management and preparedness efforts are informed by localized, gender-sensitive technical advice and coordinated with the Government of Bangladesh

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## 4.3 Results

Sector / Amount

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

164.661,96€

[FIN] Estimated total amount

170.856,14€

## Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

[FIN] Actual number of direct beneficiaries reached

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

## Beneficiary type

- IDPs  
 Refugees  
 Returnees  
 Local population  
 Other

Does this result specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes  
 No

## Comments on beneficiaries

Organizations/institutional beneficiaries: 1. Resident Coordinator's Office, 2. ISCG Secretariat, 3. UNHCR, 4. IOM, 5. WFP, 6. UNICEF, 7. UNDP, 8. FAO, 9. NGO Platform, 10. IFRC, 11. American Red Cross, 12. German Red Cross, 13. Swiss Red Cross, 14. BDRCS, 15. ECHO Field Office, 16. DFID Field Office, 17. Gender in Humanitarian Action Working group, 18. Shelter sector, 19. Site Management and Site Development sector, 20. ISCG sector coordination group, 21. Communications with Communities working group,

## [INT] Report on beneficiaries

The project team has attended meetings and events, updated and coordinated with the targeted organizations and institutions as planned. The project manager/chief technical advisor has regularly participated and contributed to the EPRWG, Shelter, SMSD, Communication with Communities (CwC) meetings. The DRR Coordination Officer maintained links between DRR and preparedness in the host communities, through chairing Host Community DRR Working Group meetings. The Project, on behalf of UNDP, co-chairs the Natural Hazard (NatHaz) Working Group of ISCG, facilitating the natural hazard analysis and advisory to ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders. UNDP also provided DRR technical inputs, facilitated information sharing, capacity building and knowledge exchange to the mentioned organizations and institutions through 5 activities of result 4. DRM project has provided DRR and monsoon advisory to EPRWG, SMSD, Shelter sector as requested.

[FIN] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP provided DRR technical inputs, facilitated information sharing, capacity building and knowledge exchange support to the government, ISCG, Sectoral Working Groups, UN Agencies, I/NGO as planned. The project team participated the meetings and events, updated and coordinated with the targated organizations and institutions. The project manager/chief technical advisor regularly participated and contributed to the EPRWG, Shelter, SMSD, Communication with Communities (CwC), Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) woking group meetings. The DRR Coordination Officer maintained links between DRR and preparedness in the host communities, through chairing DRR Stakeholder Group meetings. UNDP also co-chairs the Natural Hazard (NatHaz) Working Group of ISCG for facilitating the natural hazard analysis and advisory support for ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders working in the camps. Project also provided DRR and monsoon advisory to EPRWG, SMSD, Shelter sector as requested.

Transfer modalities

Is any transfer of cash, vouchers or in kind envisaged for this result?

No

[FIN] Update transfer modalities used in this result:

Cash (single sector)

- Yes
- No

Voucher

- Yes
- No

In kind

- Yes
- No

Break down of the transfer modalities

	Estimated total net amount	Estimated number of individuals	Conditional transfer?	Local origin	Regional origin	International origin
Cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
Voucher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
In kind	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Result amount not allocated to transfer modalities (for indication)

170.856,14€

Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

[FIN] Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

Indicators

Indicators

#01

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Disaster risk management lessons learnt informs mid-term review and reporting on the 2019 Joint Response Plan

Source and method of data collection

JRP Mid-term review and final report

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

JRP Mid-term review and final report, JRP 2019, JRP 2020, JRP 2021

Baseline

0,00

Target value

2,00

Progress value

2,00

Achieved value

2,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline: 0 - JRP mid-term review and final reports not yet published. Target value 2 points - 1 point for each of the following: (1) JRP mid-term review report explicitly mentions lessons learnt from DRR mainstreaming and contingency planning, and (1) JRP 2019 final report explicitly mentions achievements and challenges related to DRR mainstreaming and contingency planning.

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#02

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Updated ISCG Contingency Plan is available in Bangla to the district and Ukhia and Teknaf upazila emergency control rooms

Source and method of data collection

Translated ISCG Contingency Plan; confirmation of receipt

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Translated ISCG Contingency Plan; email communications, confirmation of receipt

Baseline

0,00

Target value

4,00

Progress value

4,00

Achieved value

4,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - the ISCG contingency plans are not available in Bangla and are not kept either in the Emergency Control Rooms or with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) Field Structure at district or in Ukhia or Teknaf upazilas. Target: 2 points - Bangla translations of the ISCG contingency plans valid as of 1st July 2019 are shared in triplicate hard copy as well as soft copy with the Deputy Commissioner's Office and UNO Offices, with one copy for the DC/UNO, one copy for the custody of District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers and DDM upazila-level officers and one copy for storage in the assigned room for Emergency Control Room function; additional 2 points - Bangla translations of the ISCG contingency plans valid as of 1st April 2019 are shared in triplicate hard copy as well as soft copy with same as the above.

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#03

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Common natural hazard products for the Rohingya camps are developed, endorsed by the ISCG HOSOG, and made publically available for all actors

Source and method of data collection

ISCG HoSO, Natural Hazards Task Force and Information Management Working Group meeting minutes, ISCG distribution emails and Humanitarian Response Info entries.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Natural Hazards TWG and Information Management Working Group meeting minutes, NatHaz Summary reports, humanitarian response repository

Baseline

1,00

Target value

4,00

Progress value

4,00

Achieved value

4,00

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 1 - the first generation of the Natural Hazards summary report and products are approved by the ISCG Heads of Sub-Office Group and available online; Target value: 3 - a second generation of the information package is approved and published prior to end of July 2019 (1), a third generation prior to January 2020 (1), and fourth generation prior to June 2020 (1).

Comments on all indicators for this result

[INT] Update on indicators

Indicator 1:

(a) Joint Response Plan (JRP ) 2019 Midterm report, page 37, 67 and 70 reference to DRR, and contingency planning lessons learned. Link <https://rb.gy/xlInn0h>

(b) DRR has been integrated into the JRP 2020 (page 20, 21, 22, 54, 55 and 68); Environment and DRR as crosscutting issues has been mainstreamed into all sectors ensuring all sectors also prioritize reduction of disaster risks (Food Security; WASH; Shelter; SMSD; Protection; Health; Education; CwC). Link <https://rb.gy/lxpyvb>

Indicator 2: UNDP supported to translate the ISCG Cyclone Contingency Plan - June 2019 (1), and ISCG Monsoon Response Plan 2019 (Moderate) (2) into Bangla and handed them over to ISCG/ EPRWG, DC/DRRO Office and UNO Offices.

Besides ISCG cyclone and monsoon plan, UNDP also updated and translated the Contingency Plans (3) and Disaster Management Plans for Cox's Bazar District, and Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila (4) and handed them over to District and Upazila administration. They were also shared with ISCG and other key stakeholders.

Indicator 3:

(1) The first generation of the NatHaz Summary Report published in April 2019, link: <https://rb.gy/3uko0p> ; (2) the second generation of the NatHaz Summary report published in June 2020, link: <https://bit.ly/319tbrf> ; (3) the third generation of the NatHaz Summary report published in November 2019, link: <https://bit.ly/3191eQ8> ; and (4) ISCG and NatHaz TF decided not to update the fourth generation of the NatHaz summary report, rather updates all NatHaz products, data request form and summary reports in humanitarian response repository, link: <https://bit.ly/3h9811P> . Two new documents, Wind assessment and storm surge mapping and product, also published in 2020, are also available via the same link: <https://bit.ly/3h9811P>

## [FIN] Report on indicators

Indicator 1: This indicator is achieved and finalized as per the targets, available in the interim report section. However, the project also significantly supported ISCG to incorporate DRR lessons learned and DRR strategy/section under Joint Response Plan (JRP ) 2021, which yet to be published.

Indicator 1: This indicator is achieved and finalized as per the targets, available in the interim report section. However, the project also significantly supported ISCG to incorporate DRR lessons learned and DRR strategy/section under Joint Response Plan (JRP ) 2021, which yet to be published.

Indicator 3: This indicator is achieved and finalized as per the targets, available in the interim report section. However, the updated NatHaz products, data request form and summary reports in humanitarian response repository (Link <https://cutt.ly/dj5MW5g>).



## Activities

## Activities

#01

## Short description

Facilitate and contribute to specific disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction processes and government liaison as agreed with ISCG secretariat

## Detailed description (if needed)

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the program when present action commences: continuous technical support to ISCG delivered by project manager / chief technical advisor and UNDP Government Liaison Officer / UNDP DRR Coordination Officer (conversion of first position into second position to respond to changing needs) till end of September 2019. Tasks added under 2019 funding request: Continuation of the project manager / chief technical advisor position mentioned above until end of the present Action period. Focus will be on support to ISCG secretariat in common preparedness planning with government including the district and the CPP (linked to Result 01 activities), review of humanitarian contingency plans, linking of ISCG with specialized DRR stakeholders, and input to strategic processes such as JRP review, reporting and design, information exchange with the RCO, channeling UN input into the design and conduction CPP-initiated cyclone workshops, and coordination review. The UNDP national DRR Coordination Officer position will focus on linkages between ISCG initiatives and disaster risk reduction and preparedness initiatives in the host communities.

The project manager will meet with the Emergency Preparedness Advisor of ISCG on a regular basis and facilitates monthly team to team meetings between ISCG EPR Advisor and his team, and the UNDP DRM program. ISCG has requested particular support from UNDP on host community disaster DRR issues, district / upazila government and MoDMR disaster management technical liaison. The project manager will also communicate with the RCO on a monthly basis to ensure that UNDP support strategy is informed by discussions and dialogue at the Dhaka level.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the regular coordination and DRR technical advisory supports will be continued till NCE period.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

The project manager/chief technical advisor regularly participated and contributed to the EPRWG, Shelter, SMSD, Communication with Communities (CwC), Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group meetings. The DRR Coordination Officer maintained links between DRR and preparedness in the host communities, through chairing DRR Stakeholder Group meetings. This DRR Stakeholder group was further institutionalized under the leadership of DC office in August 2020. UNDP also co-chairs the NatHaz TWG of ISCG for facilitating the natural hazard analysis and advisory support to ISCG and humanitarian stakeholders working in the camps.

The project supported ISCG by reviewing the sectoral contingency plans. UNDP supported the translation of the ISCG Cyclone Contingency Plan 2019 and ISCG Monsoon Response Plan 2019 (Moderate) into Bangla and handed over to ISCG/EPRWG.

UNDP also updated and translated the Contingency Plans and Disaster Management Plans for Cox's Bazar District, and Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila (linked to Result 01) and shared with key stakeholders. Project also provided technical inputs in reviewing the ISCG Contingency Plan 2021 during October 2020.

UNDP facilitated the coordination between the ISCG and the specialized DRR stakeholders. Project continued to support ISCG to incorporate DRR as a crosscutting theme in the Joint Response Plan 2019 and 2020, this has been further stepped up in 2020 with disaster risk management being recognized by ISCG and included as a separate DRM section JRP 2021

Besides, UNDP participated in the UNDRR Regional Consultative Workshop "Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian and Development Contexts in Asia-Pacific" in December 2019 and provided inputs through an in-depth interview and documentation to incorporate DRR lessons learned of Rohingya crisis. However the DRR technical advise and inputs provided to ISCG and key stakeholders were localized, gender-sensitive and coordinated with local government

#02

Short description

Assist information exchange, knowledge management and creation of synergies between disaster management and risk reduction stakeholders

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#04

## Short description

Analyse outcomes of the disaster risk management and preparedness initiatives and actions of the response actors for inclusive, gender-sensitive learning and future priorities

## Detailed description (if needed)

Organizing and facilitating two small-scale two disaster risk management lessons learnt workshops / meetings with attendant reports - one at mid-way point in 2019 focusing on DRR mainstreaming in JRP lessons learnt; the second a 2019 end-of-year / after action cyclone lessons learnt report (whichever comes first within the Action period) intended to inform the post-2019 response planning process. Reports to be shared among humanitarian and development stakeholders in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka, including RCO and SEG co-chairs. Support to Government of Bangladesh, ISCG and BDRCS with IFRC / AmCross to organize and facilitate pre-season stakeholder workshops on monsoon and cyclone preparedness in September 2019 and spring 2020. Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the technical DRR advisory supports to stakeholders will be continued till NCE period

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP has been supporting Government, ISCG, and BDRCS/IFRC in organizing, facilitating and reporting monsoon and cyclone lessons learnt workshops since 2018. Accordingly, UNDP supported the Government, ISCG, and BDRCS/IFRC to organize and facilitate the 4th stakeholders' workshop on "Cyclone Preparedness and Response Initiatives in Cox's Bazar" in 18th October 2019. This meeting facilitated humanitarian stakeholders to discuss and exchange the District-wide readiness and disaster risk reduction efforts. UNDP's role was to prepare the concept note, to support the DC Office preparing presentation and to support the preparation of the final report. The 5th stakeholders' workshop on cyclone and monsoon preparedness was planned in March 2020, However due to COVID-19 lockdown and restriction the workshop had to be canceled. In addition, UNDP organized five thematic knowledge exchange workshops and a joint workshop with Columbia University where government, ISCG, BDRCS, IFRC, and other humanitarians were key stakeholders. All the stakeholder lessons learnt workshops and reports included gender as cross-cutting issues. The stakeholder workshop reports are available in public domain. UNDP also provided technical inputs into BDRCS's 2021 Project Planning Workshop where UNDP facilitated a session on the comprehensive DRR and community resilience building in Cox's Bazar context..

#05

## Short description

Facilitation of the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force to meet on a regular basis and systematically share information on hazard mapping and analyses

## Detailed description (if needed)

On the basis of its technical expertise, UNDP chairs the group, with REACH as co-chair on the basis of their assessment and information management expertise. The task force builds consensus and provides peer review on common Natural Hazards products generation and iterative improvement, and guidance to stakeholders on their limitation and usage areas. The task force reports to the ISCG Information Management Working Group, and its products are approved by the ISCG Head of Sub-Office Group. The group regularly issues updated information packages of available datasets / models and improved hazard maps based on member agencies' work. These packages are approved by the Head of Sub-Office Group. Members of the group will be invited to participate in Knowledge Exchange seminars organized under Result 02, activity 05. Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: The Natural Hazards Task Force and related activities will be continued till NCE if ISCG approved extension of the task force.

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

The Natural Hazards Working Group (NatHaz WG) has been operationalized since January 2019, as a sub-working group of the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG), to advise on natural hazard risks and to harmonize the information analysis. The NatHaz WG bring together the broad spectrum of agency-led technical/scientific initiatives related to hazard assessment and modelling, data management, joint analysis and knowledge sharing, minimise duplication of work in the humanitarian response. UNDP chairs this working group along with REACH and organizes bi-weekly meetings. Until now, the NatHaz WG has been providing regular hazard mapping, and analyses support to different sectors and humanitarian stakeholders. However, after the interim reporting period, the NatHaz WG facilitated and provided support for exposure analysis (EPRWG), exposure visualizations (REACH/IOM), flood modeling update (WFP), structural footprint update (REACH/IOM), hydrometeorological-incident database (UNDP/REACH), DEM sharing (IOM), updating storm surge map (REACH), spatial data platform update (REACH/iMAP), landslide inventory and landslide early warning (FAO), etc. The updated risk mapping, modelling and products are available in the humanitarian response repository (Link <https://cutt.ly/dj5MW5g>). The NatHaz risk maps, products, and datasets are used by the different sectors and humanitarian stakeholders working in the camps. The Natural Hazard Technical Working Group remained as a key technical forum to advise on hazard and extreme weather/disaster risk to harmonize the information analysis to come up with a common consensus. Considering the benefits from the NatHaz TWG and need to continue the services, ISCG has extended the timeframe of this TWG for another year. Moving forward, in 2021 and beyond, there is critical need to expand these NatHaz services to also cover rest of Cox's Bazar district

## [INT] Progress report on the activities

Activity 1: The project manager/chief technical advisor has been regularly coordinating and supporting to the ISCG, EPRWG, SMSD, CwC, and key stakeholders on the DRR and preparedness planning. The DRR Coordination Officer maintained links between DRR and preparedness in the host communities, through chairing Host Community DRR Working Group meetings. The DRR specialists have chaired the natural hazard working group of ISCG and facilitated the natural hazard analysis and advice to ISCG and key stakeholders.

The project provided continuous support to the ISCG by reviewing the sectoral contingency plans. UNDP supported the translation of the ISCG Cyclone Contingency Plan - June 2019, and ISCG Monsoon Response Plan 2019 (Moderate) into Bangla and handed over to ISCG and EPRWG.

UNDP also updated and translated the Contingency Plans and Disaster Management Plans for Cox's Bazar District, and Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila (linked to Result 01 activities) and handed them over to District and Upazila administration. Those were also shared with ISCG and key stakeholders. Besides, UNDP recently supported District administration to prepare 'Cyclone Emergency Preparedness Plan for Cox's Bazar district.

UNDP facilitated the coordination between the ISCG and the specialized DRR stakeholders. UNDP also provided DRR technical inputs for JRP review, exchanged regular information with the key humanitarian stakeholders.

UNDP participated in the UNDRR Regional Consultative Workshop "Scaling up DRR in Humanitarian and Development Contexts in Asia-Pacific" in December 2019 and provided inputs through an in-depth interview and documentation to incorporate DRR lessons learned of Rohingya crisis.

Activity 2: UNDP has been engaged with a collaborative research working group, consisting of specialist staff from IFRC (American Red Cross, BDRCS), IOM/NPM, REACH, Translators without Borders (TWB), UNDP, and UNHCR, to conduct a DRM Knowledge Attitude Practice (KAP) survey with the refugee and host communities at Teknaf and Ukhia Upazila. The objective of this survey is to inform the design of DRR communication, policy, and planning in Cox's Bazar District. The KAP survey was conducted from December to February 2020 and currently the report is being finalized and will be published by September 2020.

At the request of ISCG, the project prepared a lesson learned report titled "Lessons learned: Responding to Refugee and Host Community needs during the September 2019 heavy rains in Teknaf, Cox's Bazar".

UNDP, in collaboration with GSB and NGI, regularly supporting ISCG and key humanitarians with rainfall data and analysis. ISCG is periodically using the rain and weather instrument data in its weekly monsoon preparedness and response updates.

UNDP, in partnership with RIMES and BMD, has been supporting and disseminating monthly and seasonal weather forecasting with key stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. During cyclone Amphan, the regular weather forecasting and bulletin were shared with key stakeholders. The key stakeholders were also informed and oriented on the localized forecasting portal - INSTANT.

UNDP, in collaboration with NatHaz working group, developed and disseminated several disaster risk management materials and products, including key DRM terminologies, landslide definition and classification, risk and forecast interpretation, briefing note on depressions, and cyclone, incident and rainfall analysis.

Activity 3: The project manager/chief technical advisor has been regularly participating and contributing to the EPRWG, Shelter, SMSD, CwC meetings. UNDP, chairing the Host Community DRR Working Group, developed a database in November 2019 for the host community DRR activity mapping, which is being updated periodically. The DRM Project is in close consultation with the DC Office to institutionalize this coordination mechanism under the District administration.

The project provided DRR technical support to the SMSD sector, particularly for sector documentation, SMSD monsoon preparedness strategy, and checklist. UNDP also supported the design of SMSD sector 4W (Who is doing What, Where and When) on non-structural DRR activities.

NPM has been using the database generated by UNDP/NatHaz, which links UNDP weather instrumentation to incident reporting database. This allowed the establishment of a correlation between landslide incidents and precipitation in the 2020 SMSD Incident Reporting Summary. The EPRWG, the SMSD, the Shelter, and the WASH sector are using the different risk mapping, products, datasets, and analysis developed by UNDP led NatHaz working group.

UNDP also provided technical support to finalizing "Flash Report: Impact of the monsoon & COVID-19 containment measures on housing and infrastructure" developed jointly by Shelter, SMSD, NPM and ACAPS.

In addition, UNDP created and shared several DRR products, materials, reports, and learning opportunities (linked to result 2 and 5 activities) which ISCG and sectoral coordination actors participated in and benefited from.

Activity 4: UNDP supported the Government, ISCG, and BDRCS with IFRC to organize and facilitate the 4th stakeholders' meeting on "Cyclone Preparedness and Response Initiatives in Cox's Bazar" in 18th October 2019. This meeting was held to facilitate the gathering of the humanitarian stakeholders to discuss the District-wide readiness and disaster risk reduction efforts. UNDP's role was to prepare the agenda with AmCross, BDRCS, and ISCG, to support the DC Office in the preparation of the presentation at the workshop, and to support the preparation of the final report.

The 5th stakeholders' workshop on cyclone and monsoon preparedness was planned in March 2020 and already under preparation by UNDP, along with District administration, BDRCS, and IFRC. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic, the workshop had to be canceled.

In addition, UNDP organized four thematic knowledge exchange workshops and a joint workshop with Columbia University where government, ISCG, BDRCS, IFRC, and other humanitarians were key stakeholders.

Activity 5: The Natural Hazards Working Group (NatHaz WG) has been operationalized since January 2019, as a sub-working group of the Information Management and Assessment Working Group (IMAWG), to advise on natural hazard risks and to harmonize the information analysis. The NatHaz WG bring together the broad spectrum of agency-led technical/scientific initiatives related to hazard mapping and forecasting. UNDP chairs this working group along with REACH and organizes bi-weekly meetings. Until now, the NatHaz WG has been providing regular hazard mapping, and analyses support to different sectors and humanitarian stakeholders. The generated risk mapping, modelling, and products (including Flood modelling map, Landslide susceptibility map, Storm surge hazard map, Standing water analysis map, Weather instruments database, Storm surge and coastal flooding modeling, Hydrodynamic map etc.) are available in humanitarian response repository (link: <https://bit.ly/3h9811P>). The NatHaz risk maps, products, and datasets are used by the different sectors and humanitarian stakeholders working in the camps.

In July 2020, NatHaz WG consulted with ISCG sectors and conducted a survey on application and effectiveness of the NatHaz products. The responses have been positive, and Head of Sub-Office Group (HOSOG) approved the continuation of NatHaz WG for another year till August 2021.

**[FIN] Conclusions on the result**

The DRM project has been providing significant DRR technical advisory and support to ISCG, government and humanitarian stakeholders since 2018. DRM Project has gained confidence of the DRR stakeholders, ISCG and Government authorities in the last two years, who continue to draw on DRM team's advisory services on DRR issues in the host communities and refugee camps. A shift in understanding and approach to DRR has been noted. While DRM project has continued to support ISCG to incorporate DRR as a crosscutting theme in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019 and 2020, this has been further stepped up in 2020 with disaster risk management being recognized by ISCG as an important thematic area within the Rohingya crisis response. Joint Response Plan 2021 includes a separate section on DRM to guide the humanitarian stakeholders in designing and implementing DRM projects in the camps and host communities. The ISCG has also prioritized development of a comprehensive DRM framework with measurable indicators during 2021 to guide all DRR stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. The DRM project has been closely involved and has assisted ISCG in advancing DRR within the realm of the Rohingya crisis response and facilitating coherent DRR efforts among the stakeholders working within the camps and in the host communities.

The Natural Hazard Technical Working Group co-chaired by UNDP and REACH served as a key technical forum to advise on hazard and extreme weather/disaster risk to harmonize the information analysis to come up with a common consensus. Considering the benefits from the NatHaz TWG and need to continue the services, ISCG has extended the timeframe of this TWG for another year. Moving forward, in 2021 and beyond, there is critical need to expand these NatHaz services to also cover rest of Cox's Bazar district.

Project also strengthened coordination among the agencies working on DRR in the host communities and institutionalized it under the leadership of the DC Office, enhancing government and non-government DRR coordination. These efforts such as - DRR Stakeholder coordination platform, partnership with Government institutions, are being utilized by ISCG sectors and humanitarian community in expanding and enhancing humanitarian-development nexus and reflected in the Joint Response Plan 2021.

**4.3 Results - Result [ 05]****Result title**

Government duty-bearers, key-humanitarian stakeholders and first response agencies are better prepared to manage residual risk

## 4.3 Results

Sector / Amount

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Subsectors

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Information, communication and public awareness - KRI
- Hazard, risk analysis and early warning - KRI
- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI
- Protection of livelihoods, assets and critical facilities - KRI
- Institutional linkages and advocacy
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)
- Other (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

68.209,16€

[FIN] Estimated total amount

63.450,34€

## Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the result

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

[FIN] Actual number of direct beneficiaries reached

## Individuals

## Organisations

## Households

## Individuals per household

## Total individuals

## Beneficiary type

- IDPs
- Refugees
- Returnees
- Local population
- Other

Does this result specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

- Yes
- No

## Comments on beneficiaries

Organization/institutional beneficiaries: 1. Deputy Commissioner's Office including line department officers at district level, 2. RRRC office and CiC structure; 3. Fire Service and Civil Defense, 4. Ansar and VDP, 5. ISCG Secretariat, 6. ISCG Sector coordinator group

## [INT] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP signed a letter of agreement with the Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) to organize the Training of Trainers and Training on landslide search and rescue for FSCD, Ansar and VDP (under activity 5.3 and 5.4). Training modules has been developed by FSCD, and the training will be started on August 2020.

UNDP also collaborated with DC Office, RRRC and CIC structure, ISCG to develop training and learning opportunities under activity 5.1 and 5.2

## [FIN] Report on beneficiaries

UNDP has collaborated with DC Office, RRRRC and CIC structure, ISCG Secretariat, 6. ISCG Sector coordinator group and other humanitarian stakeholders to implement different capacity building activities. In addition, UNDP partnered with Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) to organize the Training of Trainers (ToT) and Training on landslide search and rescue for FSCD, Ansar and VDP staff (under activity 5.3 and 5.4).

A total of 759 beneficiaries were capacitated through this activity. This includes:

- A total of 401 humanitarian workers (141 government CiC and FSCD staff, 52 humanitarian and 208 CPP volunteers) received DRM materials and a brief orientation.
- And a total of 358 government and humanitarian staff benefited from different DRR capacity building initiatives carried out in the project.

## Transfer modalities

Is any transfer of cash, vouchers or in kind envisaged for this result?

No

[FIN] Update transfer modalities used in this result:

## Cash (single sector)

- Yes  
 No

## Voucher

- Yes  
 No

## In kind

- Yes  
 No

## Break down of the transfer modalities

	Estimated total net amount	Estimated number of individuals	Conditional transfer?	Local origin	Regional origin	International origin
Cash	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
Voucher	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select			
In kind	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Please select	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Result amount not allocated to transfer modalities (for indication)

63.450,34€

Comments on the transfer modalities in this result

[INT] Comments on transfer modalities in this result

[FIN] Comments on the transfer modalities in this result



Indicators

Indicators

#01

Type / Subsector

Custom

Definition

Number of humanitarian staff participating in orientations on disaster risk management in the context of Cox's Bazar

Source and method of data collection

Training records

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Training reports, attendance sheet

Baseline

0,00

Target value

250,00

Progress value

123,00

Achieved value

401,00

Comments on the indicator

Target: 250 refugee response staff staff reached with awareness materials and orientations (both criteria must be met) on DRR focusing on preparedness for response, use of risk and forecast information, and core principles of DRM;

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#02

Type / Subsector

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).

Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Source and method of data collection

Training records; Post-training surveys specific to the training.

[FIN] Source and method of data collection

Training reports, attendance sheet

Baseline

0,00

Target value

200,00

Progress value

143,00

Achieved value

358,00

Comments on the indicator

Under this result, the indicator target can be broken down into:

- 100 government staff reached with awareness materials and training on DRR, focusing on use of risk and forecast information, and core concepts and principles of DRM;
- 20 ISCG staff reached with workshops on DRR, focusing on early warning and use of risk and forecast information;
- 80 first responders trained on landslide search and rescue

Comments on all indicators for this result

[INT] Update on indicators

Indicator 1: UNDP, in collaboration with the NatHaz WG, the COMPASS project and the partner RIMES, developed a number of DRM awareness materials and learning opportunities (including key DRM terminologies, landslide definition, and classification, use of risk and forecast information, briefing note on depressions and cyclone, rainfall lessons learnt note, cyclone and seasonal forecasts in the context of Cox's Bazar). Until now, a total of 123 humanitarian workers (71 CiC support staff and 52 humanitarian and government staffs involved in Rohingya response) received these DRM materials and orientations. UNDP will provide DRM awareness materials and orientation to CPP volunteers, FSCD, Ansar and VDP, and humanitarian workers within September 2020.

Indicator 2: Until now, a total of 143 government and humanitarian staff were reached with different capacity building initiatives to enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses. Among them, 71 CiC staffs received natural hazard training developed by NatHaz WG; 22 government and humanitarian staffs received the capacity building on BMD's weather forecasting capacities and weather information products facilitated by BMD; 20 ISCG staffs participated in the capacity building workshop on 'Use of Weather and Climate Information in the Rohingya Response' facilitated by Columbia University and NASA (through COMPASS project); and 30 ISCG and Humanitarian staff received online training on integrated localized weather forecasting and portal for Cox's Bazar facilitated by partner RIMES. The details of each capacity-building initiatives are discussed in the activity reporting section. UNDP will complete rest capacity building training for government, FSCD, Ansar and VDP staff by September 2020.

## [FIN] Report on indicators

Indicator 1: A total of 401 humanitarian staff received DRM awareness materials and brief orientation (among 71 CiC support staff, 22 government officials, 30 humanitarian workers, 208 CPP volunteers, and 70 GoB first response agency staff) until 31 October 2020. UNDP developed these DRM awareness materials in collaboration with the NatHaz WG, the COMPASS project, and RIMES.

Indicator 2: A total of 358 government and humanitarian staff participated in different DRR capacity building initiatives carried out the project that enhanced their capacity to face shocks and stresses. Among, 71 CiC support staff received Natural Hazard Training, 22 government officials participated in weather forecasting workshop, 20 ISCG staff participated in COMPASS weather information workshop, 30 humanitarian workers received forecast portal training, 56 government staff received risk-informed development training, 41 humanitarian workers and 30 government officials participated semi-virtual training on forecast interpretation, 18 BMD professionals participated forecast customization system (FOCUS) training and 70 GoB first response agency staff received landslide search and rescue training.

Activities

Activities

#01

Short description

Capacity building of government officials for forecast and risk assessment literacy

Detailed description (if needed)

Training needs assessment; Curriculum development; Training of the CiCs and their support staff (2 rounds) under the RRRC structure; Training for District and Upazila officials; Lessons learnt brief on local experience developed and shared with the UNDP / Planning Commission National Resilience Program at national level, which is working on institutionalizing disaster risk literacy and risk informed planning training within the national government system.

In addition to contributing to the ISCG Capacity Development Initiative for CiCs and support staff and the capacity of local officials to utilize the vulnerable communities / area products developed under result 02, the project will draw on expertise and feed ground-level lessons learnt into the Planning Commission's Dhaka-based activities on risk-informed planning training. The present activity will be coordinated with the NatHaz Task Force and SM / SD sector.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the risk informed development training and related activities will be completed within NCE period

[FIN] Final report on the activity

Natural Hazard Training for CiC support staff: UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM completed 3 batches of joint capacity building training on Natural Hazard DRR for 71 Camp-in-Charge (CiC) support staffs. This particular training is designed and developed by the NatHaz WG with the support of Site Management Sector and ISCG to ensure that Camp-in-Charge support staff in the Rohingya camps are familiar with key concepts of disaster risk management, understand the major hazards and risk drivers in the camp setting, and know where to find and use ISCG hazard maps. UNDP/NatHaz WG completed the training needs assessment in August 2019 and developed the natural hazard training curriculum in September 2019. By January 2020, UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM completed 3 batches of 3 days-long training for 71 CiC support staff. UNDP facilitated the NatHaz and Mapping part on the day-1, UNHCR facilitated the camp DRR part on the day-2 and UNDP jointly with UNHCR and REACH facilitated the field exercise on the day-3.

Risk-informed development training for government staff: UNDP hired a consultant to develop module and conduct training on risk-informed development for Upazila level government officials. The consultant developed the risk-informed development training module in May 2020. This module covers a diverse topics related risk-informed development, including key DRR concepts, national and global DRR policy frameworks, risk-informed development concept and how it applies to development planning, critical risk products and how to read and use these products, risk assessment and DRR mainstreaming into different development sectors. The project organized two batches of training on risk-informed development planning for 56 Upazila level government staff in September and October 2020. This training has strengthen the capacity of government officials to utilize hazard, risk and forecast information for risk sensitive development planning.

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#02

Short description

Creation of learning opportunities and materials on disaster risk management for humanitarian staff

Detailed description (if needed)

Development and dissemination of technical briefs on disaster risk and weather forecasting targeting incoming humanitarian staff; Orientations for humanitarian staff on seasonal and extreme weather and disaster risk in Cox's Bazar; Joint workshop with Columbia University COMPAS project for humanitarians on forecast information and decision-making.

The activities are meant to provide basic information to ensure learning opportunities on disaster risk management for incoming humanitarian staff on topics (hazards, risk and weather) which are locally critical, as Cox's Bazar still has considerable turn-over in staff which contributes to confusion and resetting of processes. Activities will respond to needs emerging under Result 04 and products generated by Result 02.

[FIN] Final report on the activity

UNDP in collaboration with NatHaz TWG, COMPASS project and RIMES developed a number of DRM awareness materials and learning opportunities, including key DRM terminologies, landslide definition, and classification, use of risk and forecast information, briefing note on depressions and cyclone, rainfall lessons learned note, cyclone, and seasonal forecasts in Cox's Bazar context. Until October 2020, a total of 401 humanitarian staff (among 71 CiC support staff, 22 government officials, 30 humanitarian workers, 208 CPP volunteers, and 70 GoB first response agency staff) received these DRM materials and brief orientation.

UNDP jointly with COMPASS project organized capacity building workshop on the 'Use of Weather and Climate Information in the Rohingya Response: Lessons from the July 2019 Rains' in August 2019. A total of 20 ISCG and humanitarian staffs involved in Rohingya response were participated in workshop. The workshop report was shared with all the stakeholders and available in public domain.

UNDP organized a capacity building workshop jointly with BMD on 9th October 2019 to enhance the understanding on the Bangladesh Meteorological Department weather forecasting capacities and the weather information products. A total 22 government and humanitarian staff participated in the orientation, which increased their understanding of how to use and apply existing risk and forecast information for planning and response.

UNDP jointly with the partner RIMES organized an online orientation on integrated weather forecasting and dissemination portal for ISCG and humanitarian staffs on 06 August 2020. A total of 30 ISCG and Humanitarian staff participated in this orientation.

RIMES also conducted 3 batches of trainings which include semi-virtual training on forecast interpretation for 41 humanitarian workers and 30 government officials, forecast customization system (FOCUS) training for 18 BMD professionals from 28 to 30th October 2020.

#03

Short description

Training of trainers on landslide search and rescue

Detailed description (if needed)

Identification of existing relevant search and rescue curricula nationally and regionally; Communication with the UN RCO on ongoing initiatives; Identification and procurement of technical expert / organization to provide training, Identification of candidates within FSCD; Training of trainers; Sharing of curriculum with national-level stakeholders.

Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the training of trainers on landslide search and rescue and related activities will be completed within NCE period

[FIN] Final report on the activity

In the Rohingya context, the landslides remain a major hazard and threat when the capacity building for search and rescue are required. Considering, UNDP signed a letter of agreement with Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) in January 2020 to support capacity development initiatives for first response agencies including FSCD, Ansar and VDP. The FSCD curriculum on landslide search and rescue has been updated. FSCD organized a five-day-long training of trainers (ToT) for their 20 staff during 23-27 August 2020. The capacity building will support first response agencies to carry out landslide search and rescue operations in the Rohingya context. The ToT recipients cascaded the same training to 50 FSCD, Ansar, and VDP staff in September 2020 under 5.4 activity.

#04

## Short description

Training of FSCD, Ansar and VDP for landslide search and rescue

## Detailed description (if needed)

Training; Drafting of SOP with FSCD on landslide search and rescue in Cox's Bazar.  
The Bangladesh Ansar is a paramilitary auxiliary force responsible for the preservation of internal security and law enforcement in Bangladesh. The Village Defense Party (VDPs) is a law enforcement force in Bangladesh, organized in distinct units at the level of individual villages and urban towns. The Village Defense Parties are also specifically charged with working on village development and welfare schemes. Both Ansar and VDP are tasked with supporting post-disaster search and rescue operations according to the Standing Orders on Disaster, and their representatives are members of the union, upazila and district disaster management committees.  
Tasks under no cost extension request 2020: the training of FSCD, Ansar and VDP for landslide search and rescue and related activities will be completed within NCE period

## [FIN] Final report on the activity

The FSCD's master trainers who received ToT on landslide search and rescue conducted the same training for 50 FSCD, Ansar, and VDP staff (3 days-long) during 19-24 September 2020. However, due to maintaining the social distancing in the COVID-19 situation, a smaller number of participants were accommodated in the training compared to the initial target. After receiving the training, the FSCD, Ansar, and VDP staff are better prepared for any landslide search and rescue in their respective areas and will proactively support the post-disaster search and rescue operations according to the Standing Orders on Disaster.

## [INT] Progress report on the activities

Activity 1:

(a) Natural Hazard Training for CiC support staff: UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM completed 3 batches of joint capacity building training on Natural Hazard DRR for 71 Camp-in-Charge (CiC) support staffs. This particular training is designed and developed by the NatHaz WG with the support of Site Management Sector and ISCG to ensure that Camp-in-Charge support staff in the Rohingya camps are familiar with key concepts of disaster risk management, understand the major hazards and risk drivers in the camp setting, and know where to find and use ISCG hazard maps. To conduct training, UNDP with the NatHaz WG members completed the training needs assessment in August 2019 and developed the natural hazard training curriculum in September 2019. By January 2020, UNDP in collaboration with UNHCR and IOM completed 3 batches of 3 days-long training for 71 CiC support staff. UNDP facilitated the NatHaz and Mapping part on the day-1, UNHCR facilitated the camp DRR part on the day-2 and UNDP jointly with UNHCR and REACH facilitated the field exercise on the day-3.

(b) Risk-informed development training for government staffs: Risk-informed development is a risk-based decision process that enables development to become more sustainable and resilient. To achieve this objective, UNDP hired a consultant in December 2020 to develop a module for the capacity building of government officials which will strengthen their capacity to utilize hazard, risk and forecast information for risk sensitive development planning. The consultant has developed the risk-informed development training module in May 2020. This module covers a diverse topics related risk-informed development, including key DRR concepts, national and global DRR policy frameworks, risk-informed development concept and how it applies to development planning, critical risk products and how to read and use these products, risk assessment and DRR mainstreaming into different development sectors. The training will be completed by October 2020.

Activity 2:

(a) Learning opportunities and materials: To enhance the capacity of government duty-bearers, key-humanitarian stakeholders, and first response agencies to manage residual risk, the project is supporting the creation of learning opportunities and awareness materials on DRM. Accordingly, UNDP in collaboration with the NatHaz WG, the COMPASS project and the partner RIMES developed a number of DRM awareness materials and learning opportunities, including key DRM terminologies, landslide definition, and classification, use of risk and forecast information, briefing note on depressions and cyclone, rainfall lessons learned note, cyclone, and seasonal forecasts in the context of Cox's Bazar. Until now, a total of 123 humanitarian workers (71 CiC support staff and 52 humanitarian and government staffs involve in Rohingya response) received these DRM materials and brief orientation.

(b) Joint capacity building workshop with NASA and Columbia University COMPASS project for humanitarians: UNDP jointly with NASA and Columbia University COMPASS project organized capacity building workshop on the 'Use of Weather and Climate Information in the Rohingya Response: Lessons from the July 2019 Rains' in August 2019, followed by a field visit. A total of 20 ISCG and humanitarian staffs involved in Rohingya response participated in this orientation. The workshop report was shared with all the stakeholders and made available on the UNDP and other websites.

(c) Capacity building workshop jointly with Bangladesh Meteorological Department for government and humanitarians: UNDP organized a capacity building workshop jointly with BMD on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2019. Its aim was to enhance the understanding of the District DMC members, humanitarian stakeholders and DRR practitioners in Cox's Bazar on the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) weather forecasting capacities and the weather information products. The orientation was designed and facilitated by the BMD. A total 22 government and humanitarian staffs participated in the orientation, which increased their understanding of how to use and apply existing risk and forecast information for planning and response.

(d) Orientation on integrated weather forecasting for ISCG and humanitarians: UNDP jointly with the partner RIMES organized an online orientation on integrated weather forecasting and dissemination portal for ISCG and humanitarian staffs on 30th July 2020. A total of 30 ISCG and Humanitarian staff participated in this orientation.

Activity 3: First response agencies carry search and rescue operations during any post-disaster situation to saving lives and disaster impacts. In the Rohingya context, the landslides remain a major hazard and threat when the capacity building for search and rescue are required. In this connection, UNDP signed a letter of agreement with Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD) in January 2020 to support capacity development initiatives for first response agencies including FSCD, Ansar and VDP. The FSCD curriculum on landslide search and rescue has been updated, and the FSCD identified the 20 participants for the training of trainers (ToT) that will be organized in August 2020. The ToT recipients will cascade the same training to 80 FSCD, Ansar and VDP staffs in September 2020 under 5.4 activity.

Activity 4: The FSCD master trainers who received ToT on landslide search and rescue (under activity 5.3) will cascade the same training to 80 FSCD, Ansar and VDP staffs in September 2020. It is expected that after receiving the FSCD training, Ansar and VDP staffs will be better prepared for any landslide search and rescue in their respective areas and will proactively support the post-disaster search and rescue operations according to the Standing Orders on Disaster.

## [FIN] Conclusions on the result

The DRM project provided capacity building trainings and learning opportunities to government, humanitarian and first responder stakeholders which better prepared them to manage the residual risks. A total of 759 government, humanitarian and first responder reached through capacity building component, including 401 humanitarian workers received DRM materials and brief orientation and while 358 government and humanitarian staff benefited from different DRR capacity building training. However, the capacity building activities were severely affected and delayed due to COVID-19 lockdown and movement restriction. In response, project organized training with lesser participants maintaining social distance and prevention measures. In some cases, virtual and semi-virtual training/workshops were also conducted.

## 4.4 Results Context and Conditions

#### 4.4 Preconditions

Preconditions for successful implementation of the programme includes: - no escalation of social tensions within Cox's Bazaar into conflict, -significant violence or significant encroachment on humanitarian space, -no severe cyclone, earthquake or other natural disaster, -continued cooperation with and support from national, district and local government to the Rohingya response in general and the UNDP DRM programme in particular, -continued collaboration between the ISCG and UNDP on disaster risk management issues, -continued openness of IOM to UNDP DRM technical contributions within the humanitarian coordination mechanism, and - no unexpected changes to the humanitarian coordination mechanism.

#### 4.5 Assumptions and risks (including risk of occurrence of fraudulent activities)

As described in the section on Problem, Needs and Risk Analysis, Bangladesh is a highly disaster and extreme weather-prone country and Cox's Bazaar in particular is prone to cyclones between April and June and October and December, as well as monsoonal flash flooding and landslide, in addition to earthquakes. Although a well-developed cyclone early warning system, networks of public cyclone shelters, steadily improving general building stock and systems for food and public health response has contributed to a hundredfold reduction in mortality due to cyclone and inundation, cyclones and heavy monsoon rains still have the potential to cause casualties, significant household asset destruction, and infrastructure and road access disruption. Marginalized people and households throughout the host district as well as a large portion of the Rohingya population are extremely vulnerable to housing, asset and livelihood loss due to storm surge, landslides and flash floods. Natural hazard impacts have the potential to temporarily disrupt access to programme implementation sites and wet conditions will make physical works difficult between June and September, potentially delaying implementation if not mitigated.

Due to social tensions and grievances between and within Rohingya, host district communities and humanitarian actors, there is a very present risk that security in and around the camps and host community deteriorates and limits access to project implementation sites, easy movement and local government offices. Cox's Bazaar has historically experienced inter-communal violence, drug trafficking-related violence, and extrajudicial violence. Host community grievances against the humanitarians fueled by pressures on local infrastructure and perceptions of disproportionate support to the refugees have risen sharply following lay-offs of local staff from projects closed at the end of 2018. This tension is anticipated to persist at least until local upazila elections in March but may continue afterwards as well. As tensions within the Rohingya camps have risen in past months, including harassment of Rohingya female volunteers and workers, the risk of social conflict remains.

A central assumption in the project is that the camp-based Rohingya population and humanitarian response to meet their needs will remain in Cox's Bazaar district for the entirety of 2019. However, the Government of Bangladesh is considering relocating a significant portion of the Rohingya population to the Bashan Chhar island further north in the Bay of Bengal. While it is not clear yet whether the island can be considered a suitable location for this population in the eyes of the UN system nor if anyone is willing to voluntarily relocate, there is a chance that the population may be split up. If relocation to Bashan Chhar happens, the DRM programme activities must be reconsidered in light of exact scenario and UN system final decision on support to such a site. ECHO will be consulted before any direct involvement of the project on Basan Char.

Experience from 2018 shows that changes within the humanitarian coordination structure - such as changes in leadership, changes in roles and responsibilities, and turnover in personell - has the potential to delay or prevent the implementation of planned technical support activities under result 04. Extension of SDC-funded activity timeline in the programme due to these kind of delays are currently being discussed with SDC. While there is now an ISCG Senior Coordinator in place due to stay for two years who has expressed appreciation of UNDP's technical advisory role, the UN coordination review for Cox's Bazar remains ongoing and with it the ISCG secretariat (incl Emergency Preparedness) and accountability structures in the response unsettled. The HOSO of the proposed lead on disaster preparedness (IOM) has confirmed interest in UNDP continuing to play an advisory role.



#### 4.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described under chapter 4.5

UNDP has an elaborated Enterprise Risk Management framework embedded in its Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures. The steps of the risk management process are as follows:

- Establishing the context;
- Risk assessment;
- Risk treatment;
- Monitoring and review; and
- Communication and consultation.

UNDP monitors and logs risks in its project Risk Log.

As part of the programme support activities, UNDP aims to support better early warning and forecast, enhanced preparedness plans and effective decision-making which will benefit the local community, government and UNDP and other partners. During and after cyclone, the UNDP DRM programme will work with the ISCG and the UNDP-chaired Early Recovery Cluster in Dhaka to capitalize on technical capacity and local presence to support humanitarian and recovery response.

UNDP will monitor weather forecasts and DRM programme will be included in the UNDP sub-office business continuity plan which includes protection of project staff, equipment storage, radio communication system, and alternate work modalities. Should a natural disaster such as cyclone or major earthquake occur, some of the Project's activities might be delayed as a result, and plans for the project activities will have to be re-evaluated in light of changed risk/vulnerability baselines for the district.

The programme will work through a network of implementing partners including both NGO and government and use a low-key approach complemented by local media communication emphasizing the benefits to the local community. In addition, UNDP will follow advice provided by the UN security experts at UNDSS and consult them regularly to ensure the project is not attracting negative attention from dangerous actors, and that UN staff and implementing partners are not put at risk. As part UNDP's national "Partnerships for a Tolerant and Inclusive Bangladesh" project, UNDP Cox's Bazaar hosts a small research unit focusing on analysis of emerging issues related to social tension in the district. Analysis on emerging social issues from this project is shared with the project manager of the DRM programme on a running basis, to ensure sensitivity in implementation of the programme, monitoring of risks, and support early activation of contingency measures if necessary. As much as possible, local government counterparts will be involved and present on the ground. The process of selecting beneficiaries and beneficiary communities will be transparent, participatory, and conflict sensitive.

UNDP coordinates closely with ISCG, UNHCR and government counterparts in the district and with the Senior Executive Group in Dhaka to monitor developments in government policy which might negatively affect progress towards results in its programmes and projects. The project manager also participates in the District Disaster Management Committee and maintains regular communication with the Additional Deputy Commissioner (General) to ensure coordination and two-way communication with the district administration.

UNDP coordinates closely with the ISCG Senior Coordinator and consults regularly with the Resident Coordinator's Office and IOM HOSO to understand developments in the humanitarian coordination structure and give inputs from the disaster risk management technical perspective. However, as the coordination review remains unfinalized, changes to institutional beneficiary's priorities may still occur which will necessitate revision of the project logframe and work plan.

#### 4.7 Additional information on the operational context of action

#### 4.8 [INT] Report on preconditions, assumptions and risks

During the implementation of the project, several incidents related to social tension, drug trafficking-related violence and political unrest occurred in the Ukhia and Teknaf Upazila, particularly during the local election. However, the project exercised caution during these periods. It carried out activities based on advisories of the UNDSS that ensured the safety of project staff and implementing partners.

Cyclones Fani and Bulbul in April 2019 and November 2019 respectively were closely monitored, and no major damages were incurred. The heavy rainfall episodes and landslides of July and September 2019 were monitored and updated, and information was provided to the ISCG and the NASA COMPAS project for the development of the landslide model.

Similarly, UNDP DRM team closely monitored the Cyclone Amphan from 16-21 May 2020. During Amphan, UNDP along with partner RIMES and BMD disseminated regular weather forecasting and bulletin to key stakeholders including ISCG/EPRWG in Cox's Bazar. Though, the cyclone Amphan didn't impact Cox's Bazar except the rainfall that incurred following the storm made landfall on the Southwestern part of the country, bordering with India. DRM team also regularly monitored the monsoon and related hazards from May 2020 to onward.

UNDP maintained close coordination with the ISCG and other programs in Cox's Bazar on DRR and security issues, the Partnerships for a Tolerant and Inclusive Bangladesh project of UNDP to ensure sensitivity in implementation of the project, and the Additional Deputy Commissioner (general) for coordination. The project attended an ad-hoc meeting of UNHCR in August 2019 on the "recent developments concerning voluntary repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar. With the onset of the coronavirus pandemic in Bangladesh beginning of March 2020, the project footprint in the field has been reduced for both DRM project staff as well as the partner NGOs which have been contracted to implement the planned activities. Further Government imposed lock down from 26th March till date has slowed down field activities significantly. UNDP ensured the staff safety and several prevention measures in response to COVID-19.

#### 4.9 [FIN] Report on preconditions, assumptions and risks

As indicated in the interim report section, the project encountered several challenges during implementation of the project activities. Initial launch and subsequent implementation was slowed down due to the several unfolding critical events i.e. political context, cyclone Fani (April 2019) and cyclone Bulbul (November 2019), heavy monsoon rain from July to September 2019, and local inter-communal violence. In March 2020, with the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, Project footprint in the field had to be reduced which slowed down the planned project activities. Following the Project impact assessment (due to COVID19 pandemic), part of the Project was reprogrammed, in close consultation with SDC Management, and project duration extended from June to Oct 2020 which enabled the Project to complete all the planned activities.

## 5. Quality Markers

## 5.1 Gender and Age

## 5.1.1 Marker details

Is the marker applicable?

- Yes  
 No

Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?

Yes

Q2: Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?

Yes

Q3: Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?

Yes

Q4: Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the action?

Not sufficiently

Initial mark

1

## 5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

As mentioned under the activity descriptions, the Action integrates gender and age in the following ways: a) where activities involve community members, particular care will be taken to mobilize women and girl participants - noting, however, that disaster management committee membership is set according to government and NGO positions frequently filled by men; b) utilizes gender and age disaggregated data where available in scientific research, assessment and studies, and c) incorporates gender, age and inclusion concerns into lessons learnt exercises and technical advisory services when and where possible.

## 5.1.3 [INT] Update on Gender and Age marker

The project has developed a budgeted gender action plan to prioritize gender-responsive project interventions and capture gender equality results. The DRM team and partners followed the gender action plan during the project implementation. For instance, project followed gender and age as crosscutting issue for project implementation. Project installed separate handwashing stations for men, women and persons with disabilities. Moreover, women headed, poor, and vulnerable women households were prioritized for COVID-19 recovery package, as well as for risk mitigation activities.

## 5.1.4 [FIN] Report on Gender and Age marker

The project at the inception stage developed Gender Action Plan ensuring gender issues are effectively identified and addressed across the project activities. Some of the highlights of the gender mainstreaming efforts are reflected below.

- Result 1,5: Gender sensitive simulation exercise, debriefing sessions, and visual materials developed and implemented.
- Result 2,4: Cyclone and Monsoon lessons learned stakeholder workshop incorporate gender concerns in the learning.
- Result 3: Cash for work schemes under the DRR mitigation project in the Rohingya camps prioritized women beneficiaries.
- Result 1: Separate handwashing stations for men and women have been installed at DC Office, 8 UNO Offices, 71 unions and 4 municipalities in Cox's Bazar district.
- Result 1: Women headed poor households were prioritized for COVID-19 hygiene and cash for food assistance. Guidance on process and beneficiary selection provided to partner NGOs for COVID19 recovery package.
- Result 2: Lessons on gender based violence was also shared during the COVID19 lessons learned workshop in Cox's Bazar.
- Result 4: the DRR technical advisory, inputs and products supported under result 4 were gender sensitive
- Result 3,5: All training modules incorporated gender issues in the design and implementation of the training programme. Despite these efforts, challenges remain in ensuring gender parity in the training participation due to disparity in the baseline (existing number of female officials vs male).

## 5.2 Resilience

## 5.2.1 Marker details

Is the marker applicable?

- Yes  
 No

Q1: Does the proposal contain an adequate analysis of vulnerability and risks?

Yes

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Q2: Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities?

Yes

Q3: Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?

Yes

Q4: Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?

Yes

Initial mark

2

5.2.2 How does the action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?

Effective disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience through preparedness for response and mainstreaming of DRR in humanitarian action are central objectives of this Action. Under result 1, the programme supports government duty-bearers to prepare contingency plans, prepare and improve disaster management plans, and test these plans, strengthening their capacity to respond as and when needed to extreme weather and disaster. Under result 2, the programme works with ISCG and national duty-bearers to better assess and map areas at risk of natural hazards, so as to support risk-informed humanitarian response planning and development planning. Under result 3, the programme works directly with vulnerable host communities and through Site Management partners with vulnerable Rohingya neighbourhoods to implemented community-based disaster risk reduction solutions and strengthen systems for community-based response. Under result 4, the programme supports the improvement of the disaster and seasonal contingency plans of the humanitarian community in a manner consistent with national frameworks, so as to help create a system which is easier to transfer to greater government ownership and avoid gap periods if/when humanitarian actors' role in managing the camps decline. Also under result 4, the support provided by the programme to humanitarian stakeholders through lessons learnt and DRM analysis support mainstreaming of DRR and risk-informed planning in the joint response plan. Finally, under 5, the programme contributes to reducing future risk by a) providing training to government and humanitarians on risk-informed planning, and b) developing a curriculum for landslide search and rescue for use not only in the district but possible replication elsewhere in the country, strengthening under-developed national preparedness for landslide.

5.2.3 [INT] Report on Resilience marker

**Analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and their causes:** UNDP conducted community risk assessment, contingency planning, DM planning for local government under result 1 and 3. UNDP led Natural Hazard task force conducted several risk mapping, modelling and analysis for Rohingya camps. UNDP is currently conducting a risk and vulnerability study and profiling for Cox's Bazar District. UNDP is also providing technical support to ISCG for localized weather forecast and rainfall analysis.

**Risk informed programming:** The DRM project designed and implemented in a way not aggravating the risks or vulnerabilities but helped preparing and reducing the risks and hazards. The local government capacity development activities under result 1, including CRA, DM and contingency planning, capacity building of DRRO, and PIO office are directly supporting the local government for risk-informed planning and programming. The project is extensively supporting the government, ISCG and humanitarians with improved forecasting, risk modelling and District risk profile under result 2 for risk-informed planning and decision-making. The CBDRR activities for Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities were reduced the landslide and flash flood risks and contributed to the risk-informed development.

**Local capacity building:** The activities under result 1, 3 and 5 are highly focused on local government capacity building. UNDP through the embedded staff enhanced capacity of DC Office and UNO Offices for carrying out DRR and emergency preparedness interventions. UNDP also supported response capacity of local government for the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Longer-term Strategies:** UNDP is supporting local government to develop DRR strategies and update the contingency plans. UNDP built formal and informal partnerships with different government agencies, including DDM, DMCs, District and Upazila administrations, BMD, GSB for longer-term disaster risk reduction.

5.2.4 [FIN] Report on Resilience marker

**Analysis of hazards, vulnerabilities and their causes:** Project conducted adequate analysis of risks and vulnerabilities. For instance, project conducted community risk assessment, contingency planning, DM planning for local government under result 1 and 3. UNDP led NatHaz TWG conducted several risk mapping, modelling and analysis for Rohingya camps. UNDP also conducted a risk and vulnerability study for Cox's Bazar District.

**Risk informed programming:** The DRM project designed and implemented in a way not aggravating the risks or vulnerabilities but helped preparing and reducing the risks and hazards. For instance, DMC plans supported the local government for risk-informed planning and programming. The project also improved forecasting, risk modelling and district risk profile under result 2 for risk-informed planning and decision-making. Moreover, the CBDRR activities under result 3 were reduced the landslide and flash flood risks and contributed to the risk-informed development.

**Local capacity building:** project included and implemented adequate capacities building initiatives for local government. For instance, the activities under result 1, 3 and 5 are highly focused on local government capacity building. UNDP also supported response capacity of local government for the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Longer-term Strategies:** UNDP supported the local government to develop DRR strategies and update the contingency plans. UNDP built formal and informal partnerships with different government agencies, including DDM, DMCs, District and Upazila administrations, BMD, GSB for longer-term disaster risk reduction. The weather forecasting and portal developed under this project also institutionalized. UNDP supported ISCG to integrate DRM as cross cutting in JRP 2019 and 2020 and to integrate a separate DRM strategy/section in JRP 2021. UNDP also institutionalized NatHazTWG under ISCG, and DRR Stakeholder Group under DC office to be sustainable.

6. Implementation

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## 6.1 Human resources and management capacities

The Action will be implemented through the UNDP Cox's Bazar office DRM program. To manage the Action, a full-time international Project Manager / Chief Technical Advisor officer is based in the UNDP Cox's Bazar office, working under the guidance of the UNDP Cox's Bazaar Head of Programs. The work is provided logistical support from a full-time national Driver, and full-time national Finance and Administration associate. These positions are funded from the 2018 ECHO Action through IOM till end September 2019; funding for these positions will from October 2019 till end of May 2020 come from the present action. From July of 2019, a locally recruited full-time United Nations Volunteer will join the team. To support scaling up of activities, the program is supported by the UNDP Cox ' s Bazaar Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Communications Officer. Additional financial oversight, technical and communications support will be provided as necessary from the UNDP Country Office in Dhaka.

The program is implemented through the work of three teams, all working full-time on the project:

1. A Government Support team - consisting of one national Technical Officer and one national Information Management Officer recruited under a previous phase of the project will continue to be placed in the DRRO's office, while two national Field Officers - is in place until end of September 2019 with support from the 2018 ECHO Action through IOM. Under the present Action, the team members will continue to be placed in the offices of the PIO in Ukhia and Teknaf (one in each) till end of May 2020. The Government Support Team was established to facilitate activities with the Disaster Management Committees, provide additional manpower to the PIO and DRRO, and support coordination between the humanitarian response actors and local government;
1. A DRR technical advisory team supporting humanitarian actors on disaster risk management works under the supervision and guidance of the project manager and consists of one international Disaster Risk Reduction specialist (MSB deployed until end of June 2019), one international Disaster Risk Specialist (SDC-deployed until November 2019), one national Community-Based DRR Officer, and one national Government Liaison officer. Under the present action, funding is sought to continue the position of international Disaster Risk Specialist till end of May 2020, and to establish an additional national Natural Hazard Specialist position to a) reinforce coordination support to the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force under Result 4, and b) to support knowledge exchange with national-level stakeholders under Result 2.
1. A full-time Community and Capacity team consisting of a Capacity Development Officer, a Project Officer, and a Local Risk Mitigation Officer (engineer) will work from the beginning of the action to facilitate institutional, humanitarian, and community capacity development, training, and local risk mitigation activities (result 2, 3 and 5).

No cost extension request 2020: After reviewing the available project budget and the needs of the existing project functions, the engagement of following existing project functions are proposed for extension for the specific time-frame under the no-cost extension period, such as chief technical adviser till July 2020, national disaster risk specialist till October 2020, DRR coordination officer till August 2020, project officer - DRM till October 2020, CBDRR officer till September 2020, capacity building officer till August 2020, 4 embedded staffs till August 2020. There are no positions newly added in the project, all remain existing positions. The listed positions will offer adequate minimal supervision in line with planned activities and available financial resources until the project's completion.

### 6.1.1 [INT] Human resources and management capacities

During the reporting period, the Project Manager, Driver, and Finance and Administration associate were engaged in the project as planned. A national United Nations Volunteer joined the team in September 2019. The Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Communications Officer were onboarded from June 2019.

The Technical Officer and Information Management Officer continued to support the DRRO's office, and the two Field Officers supported the PIO's in Ukhia and Teknaf during the reporting period.

As part of the DRR technical advisory team, the MSB-deployed international Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist was engaged with the project until June 2019. The SDC-deployed international Disaster Risk Specialist was engaged until November 2019, and the position was replaced by another international Disaster Risk Specialist to work with the project until May 2020. The National Disaster Risk Specialist joined the team in December 2019. The Community Based DRR Officer joined the project full-time in June 2019 and the DRR Coordination Officer in October 2019.

The Capacity Development Officer joined the Community and Capacity team in September 2019, and the Project Officer in June 2019. The chief technical advisor joined in February 2020 after the project manager left the DRM project. While the DRM project has gone through high turnover of staff, effort has been made to fill the positions as quickly as possible.

### 6.1.2 [FIN] Human resources and management capacities

The detail update on the human resources and management capacities are available in interim section. No further change was undertaken since interim reporting period.

### 6.3.1 Equipment and goods

As the programme is primarily a technical support programme, the majority of equipment and goods to be procured is for operational purposes only, i.e. office furniture and ICT, project vehicle, radio and safety gear for staff. All procurement will be conducted in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

Under result 02, Bangladesh Meteorological Department will be supported between BMD and UNDP to procure and install a WMO standard weather station close to the camp. UNDP will apply all relevant oversight associated with Letter of Agreement modality.

### 6.3.2 [INT] Report on equipments and goods

During this reporting period, the project provided a variety of equipment and goods, such as non-body contact thermometers, PPEs, masks, gloves, Hexisol, soaps etc. to support local government (i.e. District, Upazila, Union and Municipality) for COVID-19 response.

### 6.3.3 [FIN] Report on equipments and goods

The project supported BMD/RIMES to procure an Automated Weather Station and server, which has been installed in the WFP logistics hub in UKhia. Project also distributed various equipment and goods such as non-body contact thermometers, PPEs, masks, gloves, Hexisol, soaps, hygiene package to local government and communities in response to COVID-19.

You are expected to upload to APPEL the list of equipment fully charged to action, the list of remaining stocks, the list of low value equipment.

### 6.6 Specific security constraints

A border district directly abutting the now violence-ridden Rakhine state of Myanmar as well as the Chittagong Hil Tracts, the social scenario of Cox's Bazaar is characterized by a large amount of cross-border legal and illegal trade (including yaba / methamphetamine smuggling), continued influx of refugees, an ethnically and religiously diverse population with a history including episodes inter-communal violence, high concentration of opposition voters, and connections to human trafficking networks. The addition of a large refugee population in an area of high poverty, limited infrastructure and strained natural resources, as well as large humanitarian operation with many international staff in a religiously conservative area, is contributing to increasing local social tensions within and among groups. Settlements and towns in the district are also exposed two cyclone risk periods a year, as well as hazardous impacts on the monsoon; creating a total of 7 months per year (April-October) of heightened security risks from natural hazards. For mitigation measures to manage these risks, please see section 4.4. No-cost extension: the initial work plan reviewed and revised as per the no cost extension of project implementation period till 31 October 2020.

#### 6.6.1 [INT] Update on security

The project has maintained and followed the UNDSS security protocols and advisories during the implementation of the activities in Cox's Bazar District and all field activities, in particular Teknaf, during the various security incidents and political unrest. The team has also monitored severe weather alerts and early warning for cyclone and monsoon that occurred in 2019 and 2020. The first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Cox's Bazar District on May 15. There are now more than 3,126 confirmed cases in Cox's Bazar, including in the Rohingya refugee camps (WHO, 26 July 2020). The Cox's Bazar District Administration locked down 10 wards of Cox's Bazar Municipality and various areas for 14 days, marking them as RED ZONE. Following the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken by the District Administration, UNDP has instructed all staff to avoid non-essential travel, public gathering, wearing single-use surgical masks, regular sanitizing, maintaining social distance. UNDP ensured staff safety and took several preventive measures including work from home modality.

#### 6.6.2 [FIN] Report on security

The project continued maintaining and following the UNDSS security protocols and advisories during the implementation of the activities in Cox's Bazar District and all field activities in particular for Teknaf and Ukhia. As of 31 October 2020, over 5,150 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Cox's Bazar detected. This includes 336 cases from among refugees living in the 34 camps in Cox's Bazar. Some 71 host community members and 9 refugees have sadly died until 31 October 2020. UNDP continued several staff safety and preventive measures including work from home modality. Besides, several heavy rainfall episodes occurred in Cox's Bazar during August to October 2020. UNDP along with RIMES closely monitored the situation and disseminated weather forecasting among humanitarian actors for carrying out early actions.

#### 6.7.1 Are there any implementing partners?

- Yes
- No
- Do not know yet

#### 6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls

UNDP will administer the funding support for the Action in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions, and carry out the activities efficiently and effectively.

At proposal stage, the foreseen implementing partners are Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Geological Survey of Bangladesh, and RIMES. See attachment for roles.

The International Organisation shall ensure that the obligations stated in this Agreement under Article 9-Data protection applies to all Contractors and that Articles 7-Conflict of interest, 8-Confidentiality, 10- Communication and visibility, 12- Ownership and right to use of results and Cost related to equipment and remaining goods, as well as 23-Accounts, technical and financial checks apply, where applicable, to all Contractors and Implementing Partners.

UNDP will monitor activities through dedicated focal points within the project team under the overall guidance and supervision of the Project Manager. Where utilizing institutions or NGOs as partners, UNDP will utilize the appropriate formal agreement instruments as per UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (e.g. Letters of Agreement, Responsible Party Agreement, etc.) and partners will work under agreed monitoring and performance frameworks under the supervision of the Project Manager and the UNDP Cox's Bazaar M&E specialist.

## 6.7.4.1 [FIN] Coordination, supervision and controls

UNDP administered the funding support for the Action in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions, and carry out the activities efficiently and effectively.

UNDP also utilized the appropriate formal agreement instruments as per UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (e.g. Letters of Agreement, Responsible Party Agreement, etc.). UNDP ensured that all Contractors and Implementing Partners respect the financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions. Partners also worked under agreed monitoring and performance frameworks under the supervision of the Project Manager.

Project dedicated a specific team member to monitor the implementing partner and contractor activities under the overall guidance and supervision of the Project Manager.

## 6.8 Are there any subdelegates?

- Yes
- No

## 6.10 [INT] Update on implementing partners

UNDP signed a responsible party agreement with ActionAid Bangladesh to implement capacity building activities to DMCs under result 1. UNDP signed a responsible party agreement with Danish Refugee Council to implement risk mitigation activities at camps. UNDP signed responsible party agreement with ESDO to implement risk mitigation activities in Bangladeshi communities and implementing disability inclusive COVID-19 response

UNDP signed a letter of agreement (LOA) with the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for advancing localized weather forecasting. UNDP also signed an LOA with the Fire Service and Civil Defense to conduct landslide search and rescue training activities.

UNDP also collaborated (informal partnership) with government counterparts to implement project activities such as BMD, GSB, District, Upazila and Union administration. Project entered into partnership with ACLAB/Radio Naf and secured technical support from the Age and Disability Working Group (ADWG) and WHO for the production of Radio PSA on COVID-19 targeting people with visual impairment.

## 6.9.1 [FIN] General update on implementing partner list

The detail updates on implementing partners and list are available in the interim report section. No further changes were made since interim reporting period. However the implementing partner added tremendous value to the project. For instance, ActionAid has significantly contributed for capacity building of disaster management committees to carry disaster preparedness, contingency planning and early actions in Cox's Bazar. While RIMES built capacity of BMD and advanced localized weather forecasting in Cox's Bazar district. Without RIMES it would not be possible to advance localized forecasting in Cox's Bazar. FSCD as an one of the leading first response agency added significant value to project in completion of landslide search and rescue training

## 7. Field Coordination

## 7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

At the national level, UNDP is part of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team and co-chairs the national Shelter (with IFRC) and Early Recovery standing clusters with MoDMR. The agency is a close partner of the MoDMR and coordinates emergency response activities with Department of Disaster Management through its Disaster Response and Recovery Facility.

At the district level, UNDP participates in the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group mechanism through the Heads of Sub-Office group, technical support to the ISCG secretariat on disaster risk management, deployment of a Host Community coordinator (tbc), and projects implemented in close coordination with the WASH sector (Solid Waste Management project), Protection sector (Community Resilience and Recovery project on governance and rule of law), and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) sector and CwC working group (Disaster Risk management in Cox's Bazaar programme).

At the programme level, UNDP's technical support activities for humanitarian coordination system includes a) regular participation of the Project Manager in the Emergency Preparedness Working Group, b) regular meetings of the Project Manager with the ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Advisor and the ISCG head of field coordination, c) chairing of the Natural Hazards Task Force d) regular participation in SM/SD sector meetings, e) active membership to the Site Improvements TWIG, the Site Development TWIG and the Energy and Environment TWIG, f) regular participation in CwC sector meetings, g) membership of the CwC Emergency Communications sub-group, and h) participation in upazila-level ISCG/UNO coordination meetings in Ukhia and Teknaf.. The UNDP DRM team also communicates directly with the humanitarian advisors in the UNRCO to coordinate.

Following from its global Memorandum of Understanding with the IFRC and bilateral engagements with BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and German Red Cross in Cox's Bazaar in 2018, UNDP are meeting on a monthly basis with BDRCS and the DRR delegates from the various RC/RC movement actors to regularize and streamline coordination between UNDP and the movement in Cox' Bazaar in 2019.

In addition to coordination with major DRR humanitarian stakeholders UNHCR, IOM and WFP through the SM/SD sector and its sub-groups, UNDP has also established bilateral coordination with UNHCR and IOM, and is seeking to establish this with WFP as well. Following from the Joint Communication of UNHCR and UNDP of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017, technical advisory services since the beginning of the influx, and UNHCR's financial contribution to the UNDP DRM programme, UNDP project staff liaise frequently UNHCR sub-office management, Site Management and Shelter staff on issues related to disaster risk management.

Following from a common consortium ECHO 2018 Action which is already providing funding for the UNDP DRM programme, UNDP and IOM have established focal point person for exchange of information on disaster related issues – on IOM side, one in their Humanitarian division and one in their Transition and Recovery division.

## 7.2 Action listed in

## UN Consolidated Appeal Process

- Yes  
 No

## Flash Appeal

- Yes  
 No

## Red Cross Red Crescent appeal

- Yes  
 No

## Other

- Yes  
 No

## 7.3 Coordination with national and local authorities

The *Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)*, incl. *Department of Disaster Management (DDM)* is the GoB ministry in charge of DRR and emergency response, as well as the administration of the Rohingya camps. DRROs and PIOs execute their duties under the supervision of the DC and UNO. *Union, Upazila and District Disaster Management Committees* consist of GoB officials and relevant NGO/CSO representatives and exist to support DRR and emergency response. UNDP government-embedded staff and project manager coordinates with the DRRo, PIOs and disaster management committees on operational and technical issues, well as directly with Union Parishad chairman. For local strategic and decision-making issues, UNDP Cox's Bazaar coordinates with the DC and UNO. For strategic and decision-making issues as well as building sustainability, the DRM project manager together with UNDP Country Office coordinates directly with the DDM and MoDMR.

The *RRRC* is the GoB official in charge the Rohingya camps. He oversees the work of the *CiCs*, who manages individual camps. For DRR activities in the camps, UNDP works with partners with established presence in the camps. When introducing new activities targeting the Rohingya camps or population directly, UNDP will seek the guidance, approval and cascading of instruction to CiCs by the RRRC together with the appropriate partner and/or sector.

The *Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)* forecasts, monitors and supplies information related to weather conditions with a particular focus on cyclones. The *Geological Survey of Bangladesh* is primarily mandated to support disaster risk management through research on earthquake and tsunami risk, but have piloted landslide early warning systems in Cox's Bazaar in the past. UNDP's DRM programme activities related to these two institutions are coordinated through appointed focal points on both sides.

## 7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, with a mandate to support countries to identify their own solutions to development challenges and developing national and local capacities that will help them achieve human development and the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, the present DRM programme of UNDP in Cox's Bazaar - while focusing on supporting preparedness for response, risk analysis and capacity development of critical disaster management duty-bearers - takes a sustainable solutions approach with close government coordination, creation of synergies with UNDP's Cox's Bazaar development interventions, and collaboration with development actors and programmes.

Within UNDP's Cox's Bazaar office, programme and project managers meet to coordinate and identify opportunities for synergies on a regular basis. The DRM programme will also coordinate with the country-level National Resilience Programme implemented by the Ministries of Disaster Management and Relief, Women and Children Affairs, Local Government, and Planning Commission.

At the Cox's Bazaar level, coordination with development actors will include support to Government of Bangladesh in the planning and implementation of upazila and district annual plans and the upcoming Cyclone Shelter Refurbishment programme through the programme's embedded Government Support team, as well as extension of DRM technical advisory support offers to the World Bank and Asian Development programmes being initiated in relation to the Rohingya crisis. The DRM programme will also advocate with government counterparts for the development of a district DRR framework in line with the Sendai Framework. UNDP has also initiated discussions with FAO in Cox's Bazaar to coordinate landslide risk mitigation activities to avoid overlap, ensure coherency of approach, and avoid duplication of investments in IEC materials.

## 7.5 [INT] Update on field coordination

In this reporting period, the regular coordination activities mentioned in first interim report were also carried out. For instance, UNDP regularly coordinated with ISCG, and different sectors such as SMSD, EPRWG, Shelter, WASH, CwC, GiHa WG, Food Security etc. UNDP also coordinated with different UN Agencies, Government Institutions and NGOs for implementing different activities.

UNDP chaired the Host Community DRR Working Group to facilitate the DRR and preparedness initiatives for the host communities. UNDP also chaired the natural hazard working group of ISCG to facilitate the natural hazard analysis and initiatives for the Rohingya Camps.

The project team and partners also implemented the disability inclusive COVID-19 response in coordination and collaboration with DC Office, Local Government and CPP.

## 7.6 [FIN] Report on field coordination

The field coordination activities mentioned in the interim reports were also carried out, for instance UNDP significantly coordinated with local governments (District, Upazila and Union) to implement disaster risk management and COVID-19 response activities. Project also coordinated with the ISCG and its sectoral working groups especially SMSD, EPRWG, Shelter, CWC, GiHA WG for DRR technical advisory activities. UNDP jointly with the REACH co-chaired the NatHaz Technical Working Group comprising of key humanitarian stakeholders engaged in natural hazard assessments, mapping and modelling in Camps. UNDP also co-chaired the DRR stakeholder platform along with DRRO Office to facilitate and coordinate the DRR and preparedness initiatives in the host-communities and wider Cox's Bazar district.

## 8. Monitoring and Evaluation

### 8.1 Monitoring of the action

Monitoring and evaluation of activities, results and objectives of the present Action will take place according to UNDP's policies and procedures. The Project Manager will be responsible for the overall oversight of the project, ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the activities as per the work plan in coordination with the key project partners from the government, UN agencies and NGOs, etc. at national and local levels.

The Project Manager will be responsible for substantive management of the project, utilizing the UNDP M&E tools, to ensure that inputs are adequately provided, procedures are followed and outputs are produced in an accountable, harmonized and timely manner. Project officers will be assigned focal point responsibilities for specific Results areas for day to day tracking of progress. In order to ensure the best possible monitoring process of the Action, UNDP Sub-Office and Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will be involved in the monitoring missions and tasks.

To fulfill these purposes, the project team will monitor progress in UNDP's internal quarterly progress update. Relevant documents including the meeting reports, field reports and other relevant communication resources will be recorded and reviewed. The exercises will verify implementation of activities, examine the project's continued relevance as per the changing DRR needs at local level, consolidate progress towards the fulfillment of the targets and make recommendations and/or actions to be taken to fast track the process.

Periodic field visits and specific checks will be carried out by the Project Manager, UNDP Cox's Bazar Head of Programmes and the UNDP Country Office Disaster Resilience Specialist to evaluate the progress in the implementation of activities, to identify any existing issues or bottlenecks and to plan corrective actions.

The mid-term and the final report will be prepared by the Project Manager with support from the UNDP sub-office Head of Programme and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

The UNDP sub-office Operations team will support and supervise the administrative processes and procedures during the life of the project with support from the UNDP Country Office. UNDP's administrative and financial systems will be adopted.

The interim and final reports to ECHO will be submitted in line with contractual requirements and close coordination will be ensured with ECHO local representatives. According to UNDP quality standards, close coordination will be maintained with the Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazaar.

### 8.2 Which of the following evaluations will be undertaken and charged to DG ECHO's contribution to the action's budget?

#### Internal evaluation of the action's results

- Yes  
 No

#### External evaluation of the action's results

- Yes  
 No

#### External audit (only if compulsory)

- Yes  
 No

When relevant, upload to APPEL the annex with additional documents on audits or evaluations carried out in relation to the action (at the latest with the Final Report).

### 8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the action (if relevant)

- Yes  
 No



## 8.4 Is this action remotely managed?

- No
- Yes - partially
- Yes - fully

If you reply "Yes - fully" to the above question, you are expected to fill in upload to APPEL the "Remote Management Questionnaire":

- <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/82> ( <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/82> )

For actions running under the remote management, you are also obliged to upload to APPEL completed "Quarterly Reports":

- <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/83> ( <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/download/referencedocumentfile/83> )

For more details, please consult the remote management guidelines site:

- <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/actions-implementation/remote-management> ( <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/actions-implementation/remote-management> )

## 8.5 [INT] Update on changes and progress

Several monitoring activities under the project were carried out during the reporting period, such as -

M&E plan and tracking progressing : DRM project developed an M&E plan and is regularly tracking the progressing of results, indicators and activities;

Event monitoring and reporting: the monitoring and reporting of events organized is also maintained and include for instance COVID-19 response activities, KM workshop, training;

Monitoring mission and visit: As per the M&E plan, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist participated in the monitoring missions of implementing partners and consultants working on community risk assessments. The missions conducted in September 2019 included planning meeting with KILLA consultants and key informant interview in Pekua, village transect in Kutubdia, focus group discussion and validation workshop with UDMC in Moheshkhali, and large group discussion in Kutubdia. The M&E Specialist provided recommendations on the way forward for the various activities. The project team also facilitated the ECHO monitoring mission and fed the recommendations during implementation.

Impact assessment: An impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic on implementation of project activities, the affected communities and the institutions in Cox's Bazaar was conducted.

Weekly, biweekly and monthly progress reporting: the fortnightly and monthly progress reporting for regular project activities and COVID-19 response activities were regularly prepared and shared;

Annual project review: DRM team conducted an internal annual review along with senior management in January 2020 where results were measured.

Donors' Interim Reports: the interim donor reports for both ECHO and SDC were prepared and shared in February and March 2020 respectively.

Mid-year review: The project team participated in the mid-year review of UNDP Projects with UNDP Senior Management.

## 8.6 [FIN] Report on monitoring and evaluation

Project conducted several monitoring and evaluation activities, such as -

M&E plan and tracking progressing: project team developed an M&E plan which regularly tracked to measure the progress of the results, indicators and activities;

Event monitoring and reporting: project conducted event monitoring and reporting, for instance COVID-19 response activities, KM workshop, training monitored and reported;

Biweekly and monthly progress reporting: the fortnightly and monthly progress reporting on regular project activities and COVID-19 response activities were done and shared

Monitoring mission and visit: As per the M&E plan, the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist carried monitoring missions and field visits to oversee the implementing partners activities. The M&E Specialist also provided recommendations and way forward for the various activities. The project team also facilitated the ECHO monitoring mission and fed the recommendations during implementation.

Impact assessment: An impact assessment of the COVID-19 pandemic on implementation of project activities, the affected communities and the institutions in Cox's Bazaar was conducted.

Annual project review: DRM team conducted an internal annual review along with senior management in January 2020 where project results were measured and presented.

Mid-year review: The project team participated in the mid-year review of UNDP Projects with UNDP Senior Management in July where project results were measured and presented

Donors' Interim Reports: the interim donor reports for both SDC and ECHO were prepared and shared in February, March and August 2020 respectively.

Surveys for tracking indicators and results progresses: team conducted three survey to measure the project indicators and results for both ECHO and SDC. Reports are available in the annexes

Results-oriented Annual Reporting (ROAR) 2020: project conducted UNDP's international result-orientated annual reporting for 2020 to measure project results and success

## 9. Visibility, Communication and Information Activities

## 9.1 Standard visibility

## A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on (2 points required):

## A1: Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques

- Yes  
 No

## A2: Goods and equipment

- Yes  
 No

Please provide additional details on section A:

European Commission visibility will be ensured through placement of the ECHO logo along other donor logos in all relevant materials, reports, equipment, communication materials, personal protective gear, visibility items and programme documents including information leaflets and knowledge products. Requirements for donor visibility will be communicated to any implementing partners.

At all implementation sites, events and refurbished facilities, the logos of all programme donors including EU Humanitarian Aid will be shown on signboards, plaques, and banners. To the greatest extent possible, goods and equipment (except vehicles) acquired in the programme will be embossed/printed with the donor logos including EU Humanitarian Aid on them. If not possible, stickers with these will be affixed to the item or the box in which it is distributed. Very limited equipment is expected under the present action; at proposal stage, equipment is only expected for the DRRO office refurbishment (result 1) and visibility items (primarily rain coats and umbrellas) to be shared with selected government counterparts participating in project capacity development activities.

## B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through (min. 4 points required):

## B1: Press releases, press conference, other media outreach

- Yes  
 No

## B2: Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)

- Yes  
 No

## B3: Social media

- Yes  
 No

## B4: Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)

- Yes  
 No

## B5: Human interest blogs, photo stories

- Yes  
 No

## B6: Audiovisual products, photos

- Yes  
 No

## B7: Other

- Yes  
 No

Please provide additional details on section B:

The communications, visibility and information activities of the programme are structured through a 'project communications plan' as per UNDP Bangladesh standards. Stories from implementation, on beneficiaries, outcomes and impacts will be documented and shared through the UNDP website and the project microsite (to be established in 2019), social media platforms, and publications. Original soft copy files of visual documentation (such as photographs, infographics and illustrations) will be kept by the UNDP Cox's Bazaar office with activity/location metadata and will be shared with donors including EU Humanitarian Aid upon request. European Commission and ECHO social media handles will be tagged on social media stories, and UNDP will procure Facebook targeted ads to be able to target European audiences with links to audiovisual communications products. UNDP utilizes both English and Bangla for its social media posts, depending on intended audience. Donor contribution including EU Humanitarian Aid will be acknowledged in event programmes, invitations, banners and related materials. Invitations to project workshops, trainings and events will be extended to the ECHO field office and beneficiaries and participants informed about ECHO and other donors' funding of the programme. UNDP Cox's Bazaar will facilitate access to project sites and beneficiaries for any donor (including ECHO or other European Commission) visiting missions which require access. Government partners, humanitarian stakeholders, beneficiaries and the local community will be kept informed about the programme activities through information available in English and Bangla. The Communications officer of UNDP Cox's Bazaar and the UNDP country office communications team will produce press releases and facilitate contact with local and national media visits, with acknowledgement of donor contributions including EU Humanitarian Aid. ISCG and the DC's office will be kept informed on a running basis by the UNDP's Head of Programmes, the Project Manager and embedded Technical Officer. Knowledge products will be made available in English and Bangla. Donor funding and in-kind technical support contributions are acknowledged on these products through placement of logo and in-text where possible. Programme staff will be available to share the findings, lessons learnt and other analysis from these knowledge products to government, development and humanitarian partners in Dhaka if requested by EU Humanitarian Aid.

9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?

- Standard visibility, information and communication activities
- Above-standard, visibility, information and communication activities

9.3 [INT] Report on challenges and progress

DRM project presented "Disaster risk reduction in the Rohingya refugee response" at the UNDRR regional workshop in December 2019, where regional and national level donor, UN Agencies, government agencies, NGOs and DRR experts from across Asia were present. <https://rb.gy/pfpebx>

DRM project ensured donor visibility in all the relevant documents, publications and visibility materials across all of its works. Different products were translated to Bangla and English as originally planned and agreed. The project kept the ISCG secretariat and stakeholders in Cox's Bazaar and Dhaka informed of the various products.

A few examples below:

Link to press release on NASA and Columbia University partner with UNDP, IOM and UNHCR for disaster risk reduction in Rohingya camps: [<https://bit.ly/3l46ixx> ]

Link to story on Better forecast for better disaster risk management in Cox's Bazaar: [Link: <https://bit.ly/2DVFsa8> ]

Link to publication on Use of Climate and Risk Information in the Rohingya Refugee Response: [<https://bit.ly/3kQG7u1> ]

Link to UNDP Bangladesh twitter video on UNDP support to DRR in the camps: [<https://bit.ly/2EjRycA> ]

Link of UNDP in Geneva article and videos on DRR in camps and host community: [<https://bit.ly/2QOUltY> ]

The Age and Disability Working Group (a key technical partner of the ISCG/Protection Working Group in mainstreaming Age and Disability), featured the COVID-19 response of DRM project as a good practice on integrating disability issues. The document was widely disseminated in July 2020.

However, UNDP DRM project developed a Communication and Visibility report which consists of major reports, articles, news, social media posts, documentaries targeting external audiences (available at <https://rb.gy/rxd7o> )

9.4 [FIN] Report on challenges and progress

Project developed and followed a communication action plan as per UNDP Bangladesh standards to structure and carry out the communications, visibility and information activities. Project ensured visibility of European Commission through placement of the ECHO logo along other donor logos in all relevant materials, reports, equipment, communication materials, personal protective gear, visibility items and programme documents including information leaflets and knowledge products. Project also acknowledged ECHO's contribution in event programmes, invitations, banners and related materials. Different products were translated to Bangla and English as originally planned and agreed. The project kept the ISCG secretariat and stakeholders in Cox's Bazaar and Dhaka informed of the various products.

Few examples are provided in the interim report. Project published several articles, press release, web stories, videos, reports, and social media posts which are available in the Communication and Visibility report of DRM project (Link <https://cutt.ly/Fj584jH>).

10. Financial Overview of the Action

## 10.1 Estimated expenditures

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Interim report incurred costs	Final report incurred costs	[RCI] Final update
Total direct eligible costs	1.440.984,00€	1.440.984,00€	1.137.003,00€	1.450.454,41€	
Indirect costs (max 7%)	100.868,85€	100.868,85€	79.590,00€	91.353,14€	
Total costs	1.541.852,85€	1.541.852,85€	1.216.593,00€	1.541.807,54€	0,00€

Please consider direct costs as the implementation costs, indirect costs as the remuneration costs.

## 10.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Interim report incurred costs	Final report incurred costs
Support costs (in %)	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%

You are expected to upload to APPEL the annex with financial statement.

## 10.3 Funding of action

	Initial budget	Revised budget	Final budget	[RCI] Final update
Direct revenue of the action	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€	
Contribution by applicant	0,00€	0,00€	0,00€	
Contribution by other donors	991.852,85€	991.852,85€	991.807,55€	
Contribution by beneficiaries			0,00€	
Contribution requested from ECHO	550.000,00€	550.000,00€	550.000,00€	
% of total funding	35,67%	35,67%	35,67%	0,00%
Total funding	1.541.852,85€	1.541.852,85€	1.541.807,55€	0,00€

## 10.5 Contribution in kind

There are two in-kind contributions to this action: 1) deployment of a Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist from MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency till July 2019; and 2) deployment of a geologist as Disaster Risk Specialist from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation till November 2019.

## 10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

Financial contributions to the action are coming from two sources: a) the Swiss Agency For Cooperation and Development SDC, and b) ECHO 2019 DRR funding.

For the purpose of presenting the present proposal, the indirect cost (remuneration cost) is calculated at 7% of the total eligible direct cost in order to allow for validation of the SF, whereas the actual rate applicable to the ECHO contribution will be 7% of the total eligible direct cost as attributable to ECHO and the actual rate applicable to SDC contribution will be 8% of the total eligible direct cost as attributable to SDC in line with UNDP's rules and regulations. The combined indirect cost total of SDC and ECHO when applying respectively 7% and 8% will be EUR 110,139, and the grand total of all direct cost and indirect cost will be EUR 1,551,123.

*Pending clarifications requested by UN agencies to ECHO, the costs estimated under section 10.2 are quantified as "0".*

## 10.9 [FIN] Report on financial issues

UNDP pre-financed the last installment (EUR 110,000) through its own TRAC fund to implement all the project activities and reported in the final report

## 11. Requests for Specific Derogation

## 11.1 Requests for specific derogation

# Requests for specific derogation

## 11.2 Permanent derogations

01. Where the communication of specific information to the Commission under Article 8.1 of the General Conditions would raise difficulties in light of the internal rules of the International Organisation, both Parties commit to consult each other with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution.

## 12. Administrative Information

## 12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

## 12.2 Name, telephone, e-mail and title of the contact person(s)

#	Name	Office location	Phone	E-mail
01	UNDP Head of Sub-Office, Robert Stoelman	Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh	+8801713750726	robert.stoelman@undp.org
02	Programme Coordinator, Mir Ali Asgar	Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh	+8801713081850	mir.asgar@undp.org
03	Assistant Resident Representative, Sonia Mehzabeen	Dhaka, Bangladesh	+880255667788	sonia.mehzabeen@undp.org
04	UNDP Office Brussels	Brussels, Belgium	+32 (0) 2 504 9051	brussels.office@undp.org

## 13. Conclusions and Humanitarian Organisation's Comments

## 13.1 [RQ] Possible comments / [MR] List of the modifications and their justifications

The detail modification list and their justification are provided as annex 1 to this MR. Revised workplan, revised staffing schedule and revised budget are also provided as annex 2, annex 3 and annex 4 respectively.

### 13.2 [INT] Possible comments

Initial launch and subsequent implementation of the project was slowed down due to the several unfolding critical events i.e. political context, cyclone Fani and Bulbul, heavy monsoon rain from July to September 2019, and inter-communal violence. However, with stabilization of the situation in the camps and host communities, project implementation stepped up with rapid contracting of NGOs, consultants/experts, and formalizing partnerships with organizations.

By end of March 2020, with the onset of COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Bangladesh declared lockdown and restriction of movements and gathering to prevent the spread of the deadly COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdown imposed by the Government stalled all field level activities other than the critical COVID-19 response activities supported by the local government.

The most vulnerable groups in Cox's Bazar are already severely impacted as these groups primarily rely on daily income sources, and the loss of these income sources due to lockdown has forced them to resort to negative coping mechanisms. As of 26 July 2020, a total of 3223 positive cases were confirmed in Cox's Bazar, among 66 cases were recorded in the Rohingya refugee camps. 6 Rohingya refugees and 53 people from host communities died due to COVID-19.

The project footprint in the field has been reduced for both DRM project staff as well as the partner NGOs contracted to implement the activities. The DRM team has conducted needs and impact assessment and reprogrammed the selected project activities into COVID-19 response in consultation with the donors. The team also secured no-cost extension from the donors from June to Oct 2020. This was formalized through the Modification Request 2 to ECHO.

As a follow-up of this Action co-funded by ECHO, DRM secured fund from Government of Japan to continue COVID-19 response and DRR activities till March 2021. However, there are significant need from local government and affected communities. UNDP DRM project will continue COVID-19 response and DRR interventions and will continue to explore partnerships and funding opportunities.

### 13.3 [FIN] Conclusions

During the past two years, the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) project has been closely engaged with the government and humanitarian actors in Cox's Bazaar district to enhance their preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response. Since the launch of the DRM Project, it has significantly contributed to strengthen preparedness and disaster risk management capacities of government, humanitarians and host vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazar through multi-hazard risk management.

The capacity of local government is strengthened via improved preparedness and contingency planning in host communities and within the Rohingya response. Project in close collaboration with local governments carried out COVID-19 response and recovery initiatives in 71 Unions and 4 Municipalities in Cox's Bazar. Besides, disaster response planning and decision making has been supported by increased access to improved weather forecasting, risk assessments, modelling and seasonal outlook products. In a recent client survey conducted by DRM Project in October 2020, over 85 percent of Government and humanitarian agencies have reported increase in number of trusted forecasts, risks assessments and seasonal outlook products.

Project also supported the most vulnerable Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities to reduce and manage landslide, flash flood, and cyclone disaster risks through community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives. The project conducted Community Risk Assessments (CRA) and Risk Reduction Action Plans (RRAP) for the 15 most vulnerable unions under Teknaf, Ukhia, Moheskhalia, Pekua and Kutubdia upazila enabling the local authorities and communities to be aware of hazards, risks and risk mitigation actions to be taken. In partnership with Danish Refugee Council (DRC) project implemented 71 small-scale DRR mitigation schemes which significantly improved the living condition and reduced risks from flooding and landslides for 48,553 refugees living in Camp 8E and 8W.

Project also trained over 566 government, humanitarian and first responder stakeholders on the disaster risk management aspects so that they are better prepared to manage residual risks.

During the past two years, DRM Project has gained confidence of the DRR stakeholders, ISCG and Government authorities who continue to draw on DRM team's advisory services on DRR issues in the host communities and refugee camps. A shift in understanding and approach to DRR has been noted. While DRM project has continued to support ISCG to incorporate DRR as a crosscutting theme in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) 2019 and 2020, this has been further stepped up in 2020 with disaster risk management being recognized by ISCG as an important thematic area within the Rohingya crisis response. Joint Response Plan 2021 includes a separate section on DRM to guide the humanitarian stakeholders in designing and implementing DRM projects in the camps and host communities. The ISCG has also prioritized development of a comprehensive DRM framework with measurable indicators during 2021 to guide all DRR stakeholders in Cox's Bazar. The DRM project has been closely involved and has assisted ISCG in advancing DRR within the realm of the Rohingya crisis response and facilitating coherent DRR efforts among the stakeholders working within the camps and in the host communities.

The Natural Hazard Technical Working Group co-chaired by UNDP and REACH served as a key technical forum to advise on hazard and extreme weather/disaster risk to harmonize the information analysis to come up with a common consensus. Considering the benefits from the NatHaz TWG and need to continue the services, ISCG has extended the timeframe of this TWG for another year. Moving forward, in 2021 and beyond, there is critical need to expand these NatHaz services to also cover rest of Cox's Bazar district.

Project also strengthened coordination among the agencies working on DRR in the host communities and institutionalized it under the leadership of the DC Office, enhancing government and non-government DRR coordination. These efforts such as - DRR Stakeholder coordination platform, partnership with Government institutions, are being utilized by ISCG sectors and humanitarian community in expanding and enhancing humanitarian-development nexus and reflected in the Joint Response Plan 2021.

As the current phase of DRM project comes to an end, there is opportunity to advance further some of the good practices and results to ensure continuity of the investments made so far, long-term capacity development of DRR institutions and that most vulnerable communities are adequately supported. The potential opportunity for next phase of DRM project includes further scaling up disaster preparedness and early actions especially Forecast-Based Early Actions. Interestingly, Project developed and tested 10 Contingency Plans, disbursed Early Action and Response Contingency Funds to DMCs at Ukhia and Teknaf, and also improved localised weather forecasting for Cox's Bazar district in partnership with RIMES/BMD which will serve as useful basis for scaling up forecast-based early actions. These contingency plans could be also expanded to cover other vulnerable Unions and municipalities under the next phase of DRM project.

13.4 [FIN] Lessons learned

Lessons have been learned during implementation of the project. Some of the key lessons are presented below.

- Strong partnership with Government institutions (DC Office, UNO Offices, DMCs, BMD, GSB) resulted in successful implementation, Government ownership and institutionalization of the project interventions. This also enabled rapid delivery of handwashing stations across all 8 upazila, 71 unions and 4 municipalities. However, all elements of sustainability to be agreed and budget should be allocated for operational continuity [HWS lessons learned LINK].
- Project partnership with BMD had multiple benefits – besides access to localized weather forecasting, past weather data for better preparedness, it provided a platform for all humanitarian stakeholders particularly ISCG to interact with BMD and RIMES officials and understand BMD's existing capacities and services.
- COVID-19 provided challenges as well as opportunities (addressed needs of most affected communities; strengthened partnerships with DC office and UNO offices; demonstrated rapid delivery capacity).
- Lockdown and movement restriction was a significant impediment for delivery and monitoring of COVID-19 response actions in the field. There is need to explore use of appropriate technology to address this in future.
- Engaging respective Union Parishad during distribution facilitated smooth distribution of cash and hygiene materials. UP officials helped to verify beneficiaries when there was an issue. UP support was also valuable in managing the crowd and disseminating safety information.
- Deployment of CPP volunteers to support District Administration and UNO offices was found to be most effective for COVID-19 prevention. The CPP volunteers were also utilized for monsoon early warning.
- DRM Project prioritized disability inclusion in its COVID-19 response and recovery activities (posters, radio programme, handwashing facilities, cash assistance etc). Close partnership was developed with Age and Disability Working Group and WHO for COVID-19 awareness programme. The disability inclusion provided high visibility of Project activities among the local authorities and donors and much appreciated by the target beneficiaries. (Case Study LINK)
- Embedded staff within the DC office and UNO office in Teknaf and Ukhia provided a good entry point for DRM project to advance its project objectives. Moving forward, TOR to be adjusted to reflect emerging priorities and further enhance effectiveness of this DRM team outreach in key Government Offices.
- UNDP positioned as key agency for DRR technical advisory and coordination support to ISCG and Government, charing Natural Hazard Working Group of ISCG for camps and DRR Network Group for host communities added significant value;
- Flexible and effective repurpose of development funding for COVID-19 response

13.5 [RCI] Final report final update

14. Logframe

Action title:	Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar (2019-2020 phase)		
Sectors:	Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness		
Countries:	Bangladesh		
Stage:	EC Amount:	Total funding:	
Proposal:	550.000,00€	1.541.852,85€	
Amendment:	550.000,00€	1.541.852,85€	
Final Report:	/	/	
Beneficiaries:	Proposal / amendment stage:		Final report stage:
Individuals:	480.262		601.055
Organisations:	111		111
Principal objective:	To enhance preparedness for response capacity of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district.		

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Specific objective:

To enhance preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district via improved preparedness and contingency planning in host communities and within the Rohingya response; improvement of forecasting and risk analysis; implementation of landslide and flash flood mitigation measures in underserved communities; technical support to humanitarian actors and local government; support to improve management of residual risk.

Specific objective indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Indicator definition:

% of targeted institutions/organizations/communities reporting benefit from UNDP DRM programme technical support services, knowledge products and capacity development support

Baseline:

0

Target value:

80

Progress value:

95

Achieved value:

91,30

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Indicator definition:

In comments box: 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.); 2) provide absolute numbers; 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

4,00

Progress value:

6,13

Achieved value:

6,13

Results

Result [01]

Title:

Local government capacity to manage disaster and extreme weather events in the district s is strengthened

Sector:

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors:

- Contingency planning and preparedness for response - KRI

Estimated total amount:

Proposal / amendment stage:

Final report stage:

470.978,31€

479.668,11€

Beneficiaries:

Proposal / amendment stage:

Final report stage:

Individuals:

460.666

549.850

Organisations:

85

85

Households:

/

/

Individuals per household:

/

/

Indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

# of government bodies have tested contingency plan through simulation exercise

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

9,00

Progress value:

7,00

Achieved value:

9,00

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

District Disaster Management Committee members' knowledge of history and lessons learnt from previous response in CXB has been improved

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Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
0,00	75,00	0,00	90,00

Indicator [03]

Indicator type / name:

Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans

Indicator definition:

Plans must be developed, tested and have provisions for maintenance. To include opportunities for anticipation, pre-emptive and early action (e.g. evacuation and shelter in advance of impact; scalability of service to respond to increase in demand; etc.) Action triggered by plan has to be coordinated, timely and effective.

Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
335.930,00	335.930,00	335.930,00	335.930,00

Indicator [04]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Number of hand-washing units installed and operational

Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
0,00	75,00	84,00	84,00

Indicator [05]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Number of people benefited from COVID-19 prevention measures

Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
0,00	124.736,00	212.555,00	213.920,00

Activities

Activity [01]

Capacity development of Disaster Management Committees (DMC) to plan for and respond to disaster as per the Standing Orders on Disaster

Activity [02]

Enhance capacity of the Department of Disaster Management field structure (DRRO and PIO) to support local government, respond and report on disasters and extreme weather in Cox's Bazar.

Activity [03]

Translation of Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans for host community unions, upazilas and district.

Activity [04]

Support government to produce lessons learnt report on cyclone and monsoon preparedness in the district

Activity [05]

Disability Inclusive COVID-19 Emergency Response in Cox's Bazar District

Result [02]

Title:

Government, development, and humanitarian stakeholders have access to improved forecasting information, risk modelling and district risk profile to support planning and decision-making

Sector:

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors:

- Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount:

Proposal / amendment stage:

Final report stage:

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291.634,49€

289.890,44€

Beneficiaries:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
Individuals:	/	/
Organisations:	12	12
Households:	/	/
Individuals per household:	/	/

Indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

2020 monsoon and cyclone preparedness planning is informed by localized forecasts and modelling

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

3,00

Progress value:

3,00

Achieved value:

3,00

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

District disaster management committee and humanitarian decision-makers have been presented and have public access to the district administration-endorsed report on disaster vulnerable communities and locations to support better coordination DRR planning and investment

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

1,00

Progress value:

0,00

Achieved value:

1,00

Indicator [03]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Publically available upazila-level short range weather forecasting for Ukhia and Teknaf institutionalized in Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

1,00

Progress value:

1,00

Achieved value:

1,00

Activities

Activity [01]

Development of forecast products with Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Activity [02]

Enhance knowledge of local geological risk conditions to enable development of landslide models

Activity [03]

Provision of cyclone impact model for humanitarian contingency planning

Activity [04]

Support Government to develop report on at-risk communities and locations in the district

Activity [05]

Knowledge exchange workshops between researchers and stakeholders working on hazards in Cox's Bazar district

Result [03]

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Title:

Sector:

Sub-sectors: 

- Community and local level action - KRI

Estimated total amount:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
	276.856,55€	275.220,06€

  

Beneficiaries:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
Individuals:	19.146	50.446
Organisations:	0	/
Households:	/	/
Individuals per household:	/	/

Indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Indicator definition:

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed). Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

18.786,00

Progress value:

50.238,00

Achieved value:

50.238,00

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Number of volunteer trained on landslide and flash-flood preparedness

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

360,00

Progress value:

0,00

Achieved value:

208,00

Activities

Activity [01]

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Bangladeshi communities at risk of landslide and flash floods

Activity [02]

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Rohingya camps at risk of landslide and flash floods

Activity [03]

Renovation of CPP Ukhia upazila office space

Result [04]

Title:

Sector:

Sub-sectors: 

- Institutional linkages and advocacy

Estimated total amount:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
	164.661,96€	170.856,14€

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Beneficiaries:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
Individuals:	/	/
Organisations:	21	21
Households:	/	/
Individuals per household:	/	/

Indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Disaster risk management lessons learnt informs mid-term review and reporting on the 2019 Joint Response Plan

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

2,00

Progress value:

2,00

Achieved value:

2,00

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Updated ISCG Contingency Plan is available in Bangla to the district and Ukhia and Teknaf upazila emergency control rooms

Baseline:

0,00

Target value:

4,00

Progress value:

4,00

Achieved value:

4,00

Indicator [03]

Indicator type / name:

Custom

Indicator definition:

Common natural hazard products for the Rohingya camps are developed, endorsed by the ISCG HOSOG, and made publically available for all actors

Baseline:

1,00

Target value:

4,00

Progress value:

4,00

Achieved value:

4,00

Activities

Activity [01]

Facilitate and contribute to specific disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction processes and government liaison as agreed with ISCG secretariat

Activity [02]

Assist information exchange, knowledge management and creation of synergies between disaster management and risk reduction stakeholders

Activity [03]

Participation in Sector meetings and communication with Sector coordinators to collect and analyse information, plans and provide inclusive, gender-sensitive technical and contextual advice

Activity [04]

Analyse outcomes of the disaster risk management and preparedness initiatives and actions of the response actors for inclusive, gender-sensitive learning and future priorities

Activity [05]

Facilitation of the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force to meet on a regular basis and systematically share information on hazard mapping and analyses

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Result [05]

Title:

Sector:

Sub-sectors: 

- Community and local level action - KRI
- Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
	68.209,16€	63.450,34€

Beneficiaries:	Proposal / amendment stage:	Final report stage:
Individuals:	/	759
Organisations:	6	6
Households:	/	/
Individuals per household:	/	/

Indicators

Indicator [01]

Indicator type / name:

Indicator definition:

Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
<input type="text" value="0,00"/>	<input type="text" value="250,00"/>	<input type="text" value="123,00"/>	<input type="text" value="401,00"/>

Indicator [02]

Indicator type / name:

Indicator definition:

Baseline:	Target value:	Progress value:	Achieved value:
<input type="text" value="0,00"/>	<input type="text" value="200,00"/>	<input type="text" value="143,00"/>	<input type="text" value="358,00"/>

Activities

Activity [01]

Activity [02]

Activity [03]

Activity [04]

Pre-conditions:

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Preconditions for successful implementation of the programme includes: - no escalation of social tensions within Cox's Bazaar into conflict, -significant violence or significant encroachment on humanitarian space, -no severe cyclone, earthquake or other natural disaster, -continued cooperation with and support from national, district and local government to the Rohingya response in general and the UNDP DRM programme in particular, -continued collaboration between the ISCG and UNDP on disaster risk management issues, -continued openness of IOM to UNDP DRM technical contributions within the humanitarian coordination mechanism, and - no unexpected changes to the humanitarian coordination mechanism.

#### Risks and assumptions:

As described in the section on Problem, Needs and Risk Analysis, Bangladesh is a highly disaster and extreme weather-prone country and Cox's Bazaar in particular is prone to cyclones between April and June and October and December, as well as monsoonal flash flooding and landslide, in addition to earthquakes. Although a well-developed cyclone early warning system, networks of public cyclone shelters, steadily improving general building stock and systems for food and public health response has contributed to a hundredfold reduction in mortality due to cyclone and inundation, cyclones and heavy monsoon rains still have the potential to cause casualties, significant household asset destruction, and infrastructure and road access disruption. Marginalized people and households throughout the host district as well as a large portion of the Rohingya population are extremely vulnerable to housing, asset and livelihood loss due to storm surge, landslides and flash floods. Natural hazard impacts have the potential to temporarily disrupt access to programme implementation sites and wet conditions will make physical works difficult between June and September, potentially delaying implementation if not mitigated. Due to social tensions and grievances between and within Rohingya, host district communities and humanitarian actors, there is a very present risk that security in and around the camps and host community deteriorates and limits access to project implementation sites, easy movement and local government offices. Cox's Bazaar has historically experienced inter-communal violence, drug trafficking-related violence, and extrajudicial violence. Host community grievances against the humanitarians fueled by pressures on local infrastructure and perceptions of disproportionate support to the refugees have risen sharply following lay-offs of local staff from projects closed at the end of 2018. This tension is anticipated to persist at least until local upazila elections in March but may continue afterwards as well. As tensions within the Rohingya camps have risen in past months, including harassment of Rohingya female volunteers and workers, the risk of social conflict remains. A central assumption in the project is that the camp-based Rohingya population and humanitarian response to meet their needs will remain in Cox's Bazaar district for the entirety of 2019. However, the Government of Bangladesh is considering relocating a significant portion of the Rohingya population to the Bashan Chhar island further north in the Bay of Bengal. While it is not clear yet whether the island can be considered a suitable location for this population in the eyes of the UN system nor if anyone is willing to voluntarily relocate, there is a chance that the population may be split up. If relocation to Bashan Chhar happens, the DRM programme activities must be reconsidered in light of exact scenario and UN system final decision on support to such a site. ECHO will be consulted before any direct involvement of the project on Basan Char. Experience from 2018 shows that changes within the humanitarian coordination structure - such as changes in leadership, changes in roles and responsibilities, and turnover in personell - has the potential to delay or prevent the implementation of planned technical support activities under result 04. Extension of SDC-funded activity timeline in the programme due to these kind of delays are currently being discussed with SDC. While there is now an ISCG Senior Coordinator in place due to stay for two years who has expressed appreciation of UNDP's technical advisory role, the UN coordination review for Cox's Bazar remains ongoing and with it the ISCG secretariat (incl Emergency Preparedness) and accountability structures in the response unsettled. The HOSO of the proposed lead on disaster preparedness (IOM) has confirmed interest in UNDP continuing to play an advisory role.